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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of ingerest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE **Bombay Gazette.**

TWELVE PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-30 P. M.				
1909.				
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6060	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOORA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6060	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6060	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9521

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	253	456	230	405
Port Said	468	748	374	561	343	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	317	793	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles (Calling via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 945 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	...	...	Apl. 21
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 28	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
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POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/6 & 2/9 EACH
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via, about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 5th Apr.	11 a.m, P D & Co
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 9th Apr.	6 a. m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 5th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "A Steamer," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	15th Apr, 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Rigaldi	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,548	X.	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	22nd Apl, 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barilon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilibnor	15th Apr 1909
KORNBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHMIA	4,393	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Radossich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS			
BAOQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	6th April 1909
VOHWAERTS	5,396	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobolli	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	5,943	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5196	Wm. Kelso	30th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	14th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Graham Geary. Rs. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.

SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 290 PASSENGERS.

THE above fine "Express" steamer will sail from Bombay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL on the 6th April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and transhipp direct, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Karachi or Bombay to Liverpool	Rs. 605
" " London	" 653
" " Marseilles	" 578

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—

Bombay:—Messrs. ED. BATES AND SONS' AGENCY.
" KILLICK NIXON AND CO.
Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE Received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., *Chairman*. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GOKULDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khaitan Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sawlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not amount to Rs 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lisoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyeu	San Francisco
Chefoo	Nagasaki (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Syoljon (Fort Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GRAHAM ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., *Chairman*.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YUKOLD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum standing amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Taticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Yoochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Madras.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Batavia;	Batavia.	Hankow.
Colombo;	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

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Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
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JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS,

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4½ per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, Is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, faintness, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and Incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, dimness of sight, loss of memory, and other symptoms the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Sorrowed persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of Soothing anxiety. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Scalds or other Deposits, Diseases, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE APERIENT PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d., and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those distressing and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package or Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations from needy pettifogging vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the exact causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Bankers Solicitors, Law Courts, London. Sold by Treasurers & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla Poona and Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
25	34 3	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	39 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	69 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 3	60 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	150 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	53 5	44 8	68 11	55 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urethra, however inveterate, completely supersedes injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bowels, cough, colds, bronchitis, asthma, and sense of the mere trifling complaints of this kind it will be found quite strikingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been unsuccessful.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MACEDONIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Town Custom House Bunder.

Mr. Whitsell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, 1909, at 6 P. M.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 9th, 10th and 12th instant, those days being Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1909.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

LAST DATE of ENTRY for the "MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION" is WEDNESDAY, April 7th, 1909.

EDGAR FAULKNER, (Local Sec.),
The Anchorage,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ENGINE and PUMPS, and CAST IRON PIPES, for the Water Supply of Sinore Town, on the River Narmada. The plans and specifications can be seen and obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office Baroda State, on payment of Rs. 10.

C. T. DALAL, L.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

H. P. W. Department,
Chief Engineer's Office, Baroda, 31st March, 1909.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 182 OF 1909.

Re CANJI DEOJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business in the name and style of CANJI DEOJI, until lately in Cotton, Seeds, Rice, etc., at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, an adjuged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CANJI DEOJI, has been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chap. 21, it is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & CO.'S
No. 5, CARBOLIC SOAP.

WHEREAS it having come to the knowledge of Messrs. F. C. CALVERT and Co., the well-known Carbolic Soap Manufacturers of Manchester, that certain unscrupulous dealers and Manufacturers of Soap in Bombay, and elsewhere in India, have been for some time past selling Carbolic Soap in Tablets bearing a Red, Black and White Label, with the Nos. 5 or 3 imprinted thereon and which Labels are an imitation of the well-known Label appearing on our clients No. 5 Carbolic Soap, NOTICE is hereby given that any person or firm found imitating our clients' said Label will be rigorously prosecuted.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Solicitors,
For Messrs. F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
24, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1909.

To
MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT and Co.,
Manchester.

SIRS,—With reference to the Criminal proceedings instituted on your behalf in the Esplanade Police Court, against me for imitating the Label appearing on the Tablets of your well-known No. 5 Carbolic soap, I hereby express my unqualified regret and apologise for having imitated your said Label and I hereby undertake that I will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap bearing thereon the Label complained of by you or any other Label which you may consider to be an imitation of your said Label. I further agree to the Labels complained of being removed and destroyed from the 345 boxes of soap seized under the 4 search Warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as well as the 24 packets of the said Labels seized as aforesaid.

You are at liberty to publish this apology and to make such other use thereof as you may think fit.

Yours Obediently,

(Sd.) તૈયબઅલી મહમદઅલીની સહી,
i. e. TYBALLY MAHOMEDALLY,
carrying on business as Tyabally Mahomedally & Co. as No. 29, Bhajipala Street.

Witness:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

MESSRS F. C. CALVERT AND CO.

WE, the proprietors of J. JAGANI and Co., regret that we have been selling at our shop in Arthur Road, Soap in tablets which came to our possession as Mortgagees of the Soap manufactured at the Bombay Soap Factory) which Tablets bear thereon Labels which are an imitation of your well known label on Tablets of your No. 5 Carbolic Soap and we undertake that we will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap having thereon labels similar to those complained of or being in any way an imitation of your said Label and we agree to this undertaking being advertised in such manner as you may think fit.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1909.

(Sd.) મુલજીભાઈ મહમદ,
i. e., MOOLJIBHOY MAHOMED.
(Sd.) જમાલભાઇ મહમદ,
i. e., JAMALBHAI MAHOMED.
(Sd.) કાસમભાઇ મહમદ, દરોકે જમાળભાઇ,
i. e., CASSAMBHAI MAHOMED, by the hand of Jamalbhai.

WITNESS:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ELECTRICAL FOREMAN, at a salary of Rs. 300 a month inclusive. Applicants must have had experience in laying underground cables, armature winding and general electrical repairs. A proper mechanical training is essential.

Applications accompanied by three last testimonials all endorsed "Electrical Foreman" will be received up to the 1st May, 1909, and should be addressed to the Superintendent of machinery, 8 Garden Reach, Calcutta.

C. KILLICK,
for Secretary.

The 30th March, 1909.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid, Post No. 9.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN reference to the UNIVERSAL FEELING in that behalf, we the Undersigned beg to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING, at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 5th Proximo, at 5 p.m., of the Women of all Classes and Communities, of this City, for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief evoked by the sad and untimely death of Miss CLARKE, the daughter of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and of their deep sympathy with the bereaved father in the heavy affliction which has overtaken him.

SIRINBAI JAMSEDJI JIJIBHAI,
DINBAI DINSHAW PETIT,
DHUNBAI COWASJI JEHANGIR,
GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT,
AIMAI PHEROZESHAH MEHTA,
PEROJBAI DINSHAW DAVER,
LAXMIBAI CHANDAVARKAR,
SAVITREEBAI BHALCHANDRA BHATVADHKAR,
PREMKOREBAI VITHALDAS THAKERSEE,
RATANBAI TRIBHOWANDAS VARJIVANDAS,
JUMNABAI NUGGEENDAS SAKKAI,
KSHAMA ROW,
SHAH JADI BEGUM AGA KHAN,
FULBAI KARIMBHAI,
LADY ADAMJI PEERBHOY,
AHMEDA BEGUM AMROODIN TYABJI,
AISHA BIBI MAHOMUD ALI ROGUEY,
ZENAB BAI HAJEE USUFF SOTANI.

30th March, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for "Engine lamps" are invited and will be received by the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, upto 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, 27th April, 1909, for SUPPLY of the undermentioned LAMPS:—

One Thousand sets of Engine Lamps consisting of two Buffer and one Head Lamps. Two hundred sets to be delivered by 1st June, 1909; 400 sets by 1st September, 1909; and 400 sets by 1st December, 1909.

Blank Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Ry., Naulakha, on payment of Rs. 5. Samples of the Lamps required can be inspected in the Chief Storekeeper's Office.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Naulakha, Dated 31st March, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1909, for the work of constructing a MASONRY COMPOUND WALL, &c., for the Burial Ground, at Antop Hill, Matunga.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,050 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deductions at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the Bills of the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 1ST APRIL, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

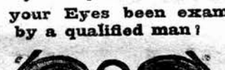
SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. **WHISKEY**

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR**, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge)
& correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
62 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE FETE is held on the OVAL in Buildings specially decorated and comprises numerous Stalls including LADIES' STALLS, FLOWER STALLS, FISH POND, MUSICAL TEA ROOM, JEWELLERY STALLS, TOY STALLS, and numerous other Stalls. Two Military Bands will perform daily in the afternoons and evenings. In addition there will be daily series of well selected

SIDE SHOWS.

Including Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Maze, Shooting Gallery, Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Aerial Flight (first time in Bombay), Rare Nature's Wonders, Graphologist, Ventiloquist, The Man with the wonderful Memory, Concerts by Parsi Ladies and H. E. The Governor's Band, Dramatic Performance, Massed Military Bands and a

CAFE CHANTANT

Run by Bombay's Leading Comedians, Mr. Dooley, The Evergreen Bill and Wal Pink, when they smile the whole World laughs.

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY,
9-15 to 10—10-15 to 11.
ADDITIONAL SHOW ON SATURDAY,
7-15 to 8 P. M.

FUN, WIT and FRIVOLITY WITHOUT VULGARITY.

Refreshments available for all classes.

Admission, Re. 1 each. Children half prices.

Season Coupon Books of 35 Coupons, Rs. 15 available everywhere.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

OUR USUAL SUNDAY PRIZE SHOW will be from 7 to 8 p.m.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising from

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARRANTED TEN YEARS!

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade "Mead Coventry Flyers" at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any Other make.

LATEST MODELS **£3 . 10 to £9**

Genuine Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using name of this paper, for free 1909 Catalogue and our astonishing Offer on Sample Bicycle.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—S. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-4-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Daily genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHINA and GLASS.—WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED MAN, able to take charge of the China and Glass and Ironmongery Departments, at the Calcutta Depot, A. and N. G. S. Ll. Applicants should address, DEPOT MANAGER, The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

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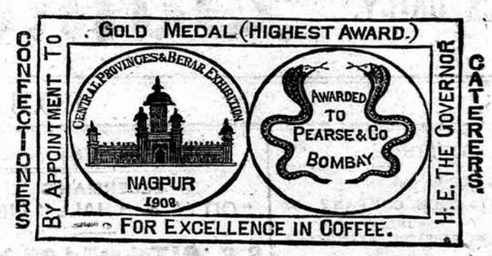

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AT MESSRS. BENNETT and COY'S SALE on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1909, at 2 P. M. (S. T.), in the Tents, next to the B.B. & C.I. Railway Offices, on Queen's Road and opposite Churchgate Station, Car No. 311, the property of Brigadier-General Greenfield.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bangkok &c. with a cargo of timber.

THE P and O Company mail steamer Salsette 2,392 tons, Captain H G H Lewellen, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,562 tons, Captain F Snow will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Lord Kelvan, 2,157 tons, Captain W F Messer, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer Dunbarmoor, 2,331 tons, Captain W B Barton, will sail to-day for Hamburg &c with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's steamer Macedonia, 5,245 tons, Captain C D Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with Australian and China mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. F. Marsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 2.

Alavi .....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Budrie.....1613 Baldion .....H C Joosub
Bulimba...1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor...2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai....14-4 .....P & O S N Co
Jarscube...2280 Finlay .....T M & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen.....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor...2808 .....T M & Co
Juba .....734 Wilson.....M & Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4386 Baker .....K N & Co
Lawada....2124 Lane .....M Mackenzie & Co
Macedonia .....5245 Bennett ...London 3-4...P & O Co
Masq Bacquehem..2752 Reinicich.....Lloyds S N Co
Madura.....1273 Chappell.....M M &Co
Moshtari...1110 Green... Basreh.....4-4 Bo & P S N Co
Netherice.....2746 Rankine.....T Morrison & Co
Nurani.....2370 Olingah.....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robs .....W & A Graham & Co
Straitgarry ...2840 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Salsette.....2392 Lewellin ...Aden.....7-4 P & O Co
Vadala .....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Worsley Hall... ....2238 Jenkins .....K Nixon & Co
Yola.....2245 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date	Agents.
A Clan Graham	3288	...Elliott	...M'bar Coast	...6-4	F Muir & Co
D & E City of Karachi	...3563	Snow	Karachi	...2-4	K Nixon & Co
F Pearlmoor	...2576	Moffell	...Barrow in Furness	...10-4	W & A Graham & Co
H Amatonga	...2053	Wooster	.....	London	...3-4...	W & A Graham & Co
K Moyori Maru	...2737	...Richards	.....	Kobe	8-4	N Y K
M Planet Neptune	...2821	...Price	...Chittagong	.....	4-4	F Muir & Co
O Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	.....	M'borough	10-4	W & A G & Co
P Fangturm	...3112	Wittenburg	.....	H'burg via K'chi	10-4	W & A G & Co
Q Fircosi	...2006	...Watson	...Jeddah	..8-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia 4315 Osborne Liverpool 16-4 W & A G & Co
3 Colaba...3899 Robertson...Antwerp 3-4...M M & Co
4 Capri.....2718 Domenico .....Hongkong.....17-4 Florio and B S N Co
5 Lindenfall ...2595 Tallock ...Florio.....Kobe.....3-4 T Morrison & Co
6 Dunbarmoor ...2331 Barton ...Rotterdam .....3-4 W & A G & Co
7 Marquis Bacquehem...2752 Raicich ...Trieste ...5-4 A L S N Co
9 City of London...5693 Whish.....Liverpool...6-4 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Kt Errant 4799 Jones Kobe 6-4 T Morrison & Co
13 Persia ...4198 Haughton ...London 10-4...P & O Co
15 Queenmoor... ...2409 Halmrich ...Dunkirk.....7-4 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati ...513 Ahmed ...Karachi...3-4 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Courland.....760 Ebrahim .....N F ...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, Mar. 16
2	Salsette s	Lewellen	Aden, Mar. 28
	Macedonia s	Bennett	Shanghai, Mar. 17

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Surada s	Archdeacon...	Rangoon, &c
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi
	Lord Kelvan s ...	Massir	Moulmein

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Karachi Snow for Karachi.
" Dunbarmoor, Barton for Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Yola for Philadelphia.
" Uganda for Mangalore
" Macedonia for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 2nd instant at 6 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino steamer Dco. Salduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—2,600 cwts wheat, 24 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

Circassia s—126 tons oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Govindji.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—21 cwts beeswax, J M Rahimtoola; 50 casks condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 5 cases condiments, D Dadabhoy; 9 cases condiments, N K Jussawalla; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 51 cwts gum, S Canjee and Co; 25 cwts deer horns, M Mahomed; 325 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 106 cwts gum, R Devji and Co.

Macedonia s—2 bundles ivory, K N Meanie.

FOR GLASGOW

Circassia s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umzumbee s—75 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Pearlmoor s—125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 12,006 cwts castorseed, T Framroj; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen Moor s—620 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 550 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Worsley Hall s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangturm s—275 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,800 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,963 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Dunbar Moor s—800 cwts linseed 3,013 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,018 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Circassia s—320 bales catton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Fangturm s—110 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yola s—3,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Marquis Bacquehem s—5,082 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—875 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 151 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunji and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

Kt Errant s—50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mayori Maru s—458 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Delta s—1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lindenhall s—700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 4 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Kt Errant s—1,300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 24 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Mayori Maru s—712 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt Errant s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	13	7	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	16	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	6	6	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	13	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	69	51	138
This day last year	87	70	198

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	2

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

April 2nd, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	44	68	14
B	133	190	55
C	111	70	19
D	7	17	5
E	145	73	0
F	36	3	0
G	71	10	3
Total to date	547	431	111
Total rats killed			978

THE death occurred on March 12 at 51 Onslow Gardens, S.W., of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Rotton, who served in the Royal (Bengal) Horse Art. throughout the Indian Mutiny. Born in 1831, he was a son of the late John Rotton, of Cranley Place, S. W. He entered the Army in 1850. After the Indian Mutiny he acted as adjutant to the Royal Horse Art. at Aldershot, returning later to India, where he commanded a battery of the Royal Art. In 1872 he retired on full pay with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. After his retirement Col. Rotton took a lively interest in municipal affairs.

THE death is announced of Major-General Minto Elliot at his residence in London. He was born in September 1833, was educated privately and at Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Artillery in June 1853. He served during the Indian Mutiny, was present at the siege of Delhi, and was once severely and twice slightly wounded. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. He served throughout the Hazara campaign of 1868, in the expedition to the Black Mountain, and was again mentioned in despatches, receiving also the medal with clasp. General Elliot was a brigade major for Royal Artillery in India from October 1869 till April 1870, and again from September 1871 till November 1873. In the Egyptian expedition of 1882 he was in command of the siege train. He commanded the Royal Artillery in Egypt from the close of 1882 till April 1883, and was deputy adjutant-general for Royal Artillery in India from 1884 till 1887, when he was placed on the retired List, Major-General Minto Elliot was made a C. B. in 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—March 10, at 28 Linden Road, Bedford, the wife of Lieut Chas Ross Campbell, R.I.M., of a daughter.

COMBE—March 15, Effie, wife of Hon. Ralph Molyneux Combe, Crown Advocate, Nairobi, British East Africa, of a daughter.

FRITH—March 10, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Bury, the wife of Rev. Hugh Cokayne Frith, of a son.

HANSON—March 11, at the Manor House, Old Malden Surrey, to Capt. and Mrs. C. B. B. Hanson, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—March 14, at 85 Ashley Gardens, S.W., the wife of Capt. Percy M. Robinson, the Royal West Kent Regt. of a son.

SHAW—March 8, at Shanghai, China, the wife of Norman Shaw, Imperial Maritime Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—WELCH—Feb. 18, at St. George's Church, Penang, F. M. S., Mr. Frank A. Harrison, Mining Engineer, Ipoh, Perak, son of the late Mr. G. Dennis Browne Harrison, Civil Engineer, to Rose May, daughter of the late Mr. John Welch, of Regent's Park, London.

SHEPHARD—WAGHORN—March 9, at St. John's Parish Church, Hampstead, Lieut. and Comdr. H. L. Shephard, torpedo-boat No. 18, Devonport, son of Col. Shephard, to May, daughter of John Waghorn.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—March 8, at Ballin Temple, Callow, co. Carlow, Sir Thomas Pierce Butler, D. L., 10th baronet, aged 72.

CLARK—March 13, the Rev. Francis Storer Clark, M. A., Honorary Canon of Southwark, aged 78.

ELLIOT—March 14, in Langham Street, Major-Gen. Minto Elliot, C. B. aged 75.

GORDON—March 11, at 32 Clarges Street, widow of the late Major Robert Gordon, 4th Bombay Rifles.

HARDWICKE—March 13, at 52 Rutland Gate, John Manners, 7th Earl of Hardwicke.

KNIGHT—March 11, at 13 Parsifal Road, West Hampstead, N. W., following an operation, George Knight (partner in Allen Bros. and Co., East India merchants, 14 Devonshire Square, E. C., and Calcutta, Bombay, &c.), aged 61.

LOGIN—March 10, at Cedars, Aylesford, Kent, Louise Marion D'Arcy, daughter of the late Sir John Spencer and Lady Login, aged 62.

PEILE—March 11, at 28 Campden House Court, W., Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, widow of the late Sir Jas. Braithwaite Peile, K. C. S. I., aged 73.

ROTTON—March 11, at 51 Onslow Gardens, S. W., Lieut.-Col. Arthur Rotton.

SALTMARSHE—March 11, at Bournemouth, Col. Arthur Saltmarshe, late of the 70th Regt., aged 77.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 10-34m., 10-13a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-14a.

Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Parsi Gymkhana, general meeting, 6 p.m.

Bombay Veterinary College, opening of new College building, Parel, 5-45 p.m.

Signor Serinzi's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-4m., 11-16m., Low water, 4-53m., 4-47a.

Maxim : "Business is the salt of life."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 6th, Full Moon, 1h. 58-4m. a.m.; April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0-2m. p.m.; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m.; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m.; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4-4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, April 5.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. St. George's Nursing Association, annual meeting, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Public Meeting of Women of all communities to express grief for the death of Miss Clarke, Town Hall, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-33m., 11-39a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-19a.

Tuesday, April 6.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. New Street Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 43 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-2m. Low water, 5-40m., 5-50a.

Wednesday, April 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, 5-15 p.m. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-3m., 0-32a. Low water, 6-5m., 6-20a.

Thursday, April 8.—Easter holidays, High Court Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-25m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-31m. 6-49a.

Friday, April 9.—Good Friday, General Holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-55m., 1-36a. Low water, 6-58m., 7-18a.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold a Confirmation at Christ Church, Byculla, this evening at 6-30 p. m.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 20th ultimo, Narayen Daji, (50), a toddy-drawer, fell from a palm tree at Dadar and was seriously injured. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he remained for three days and his relations then took him home. He died at his place yesterday.

BURGLARY IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—A report has been made to the Police that during the absence of Kursandas Kara, a sweet-meat seller, on Thursday, some one entered his room in a house at Dariasthan Lane, Khadak, some time between 9 a.m. and 12 midnight, and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 120 were stolen.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The result of the recent examination of Articled Clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court has been announced. The following Articled Clerks have passed the examination:—Messrs. Mahomed R. Sayani, Ardaeir J. Pocha, Kaikhosru J. Dubash, Shantaram A. Sabnis, and Solomon Moses Vakrulkar.

TRIDUUM DEVOTIONS.—Owing to the prevalence of the plague, triduum devotions in honor of St. Sebastian, St. Roque and the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be held in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant as follows :—High Masses in the mornings at 7 a. m. and Low Masses at 6-30 and 7-45. In the evenings at 7 o'clock there will be Rosary, Sermon, Penitential Procession and Benediction.

K. S. AJITSINHJI OF MORVI.—A Rajkote correspondent writes: Hardly a month has elapsed since we heard by mail that Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji, younger Prince of H. H. Sir Waghji, Thakore Saheb of Morvi, had passed his final examination at the Bar. A wire now conveys the information that the Prince has successfully passed his B. A. examination at the Oxford University. This news was received with joy and acclamation throughout Morvi, and His Highness Sir Waghji has received numerous letters and wires of congratulation from all quarters. Prince Ajitsinhji, who is now only 24, was a young boy when he was sent by his father to England for education, and is now B.A. Barrister-at-Law. He took Sanscrit as his second language and the reports received from time to time from his tutor and guardian and from the several academic authorities, testify to his ability and attainments.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maffiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Return of the Troops ... Eilenberg
Overture	Occasione ... Muller
Gavotte	Les Cloches De St. Malo ... Rimmer
Valse	Wedding of the Winds ... Hall
Selection	The French Maid ... Slaughter
American	Sketch Waydown in Tennessee. Knowle
Rondo	Finale ... Maffiggiani

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Pomposo ... J. Ord Hume
Overture	Hungarian ... Karl Kaps
Intermezzo	Sweet Thoughts E. Brooks
Selection	Reminiscences of England ... Godfrey
Valse	Rhoign Sazen ... Gungl
Selection	My Lady Molly ... S. Jones
Dance Characteristic	Dianah's Jubilee. Karl Kaps

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 6 p.m.

March	The Clan's Call ... Eilenberg
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne ... Auber
Selection	Princess Ida ... Sullivan
Valse	Sevilla ... Matador
Selection	Jolly Jingles ... Neat
Song	Sleep and Forget ... C. White
Polka	The Garden Party ... Godfrey

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. this evening :—

March of the Fears from	Iolanthe ... Sullivan
Overture	La Poupee de Nuremberg ... Adam
Selection	The Telephone Girl ... Glover
Valse	Dolores ... Waldteufel
Selection on Topical Songs	... Neat
Valse Intermezzo	The Lovers ... Karl Kaps
Two step	Bustlin' Billy ... Coxmore

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Management announce another change of programme with effect from to-night, which comprises the usual variety of comic, dramatic, and other films, and should be sufficiently interesting to please every one. The selection is so general that it is difficult to single out any of the items for special mention—they are all good as will be seen on reference to the list given in the "Excelsior" advertisement.

IN DEFENCE OF MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any one not acquainted with Matheran, on perusing your editorial of the 30th March on "Matheran Accommodation," would naturally conclude that the hotels here were veritable death-traps. As Superintendent of this Hill Station, I feel it my duty in the interests of visitors and hotel-proprietors to state that your picture of the insanitary condition of hotels is very much overdrawn. I personally inspected all the hotels, European and Native, about a month ago, and found that while in several the sanitary condition was not all that could be desired, still in the majority it compared favourably with that of other hotels in India, even with that of other hill-stations is this Presidency. After my inspection I sent a note to the various proprietors drawing their attention to the various things which I considered unsatisfactory, and I am pleased to say that many of my suggestions have been carried out, though not by all.

I quite admit that Indian hotels, judged by the European standard, fall very far short of what they should be, and leave much room for improvement, but I must protest against the hotels of this place being specially singled out for their insanitary condition.

As regards the water supply here, I may say that it is one of the purest I have found anywhere. The spring from which visitors obtain their supply is so protected against pollution that one may with safety drink the water, without previously boiling it.—Yours, etc.

G. McPHERSON, Capt. I.M.S., Superintendent.

Matheran 1st April.

THE Public entertainment to Mr. S.P. Sinha at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the sixteenth of April will take the form of a dinner followed by an evening party.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Pergrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE PECHEY-PHIPSON SANITARIUM.

THE following is the Report for 1908 :—During the past year the Sanitarium has been used by 82 families consisting of 366 persons (not including servants), composed as follows :—50 European and Eurasian families consisting of 221 persons; 22 Hindu families consisting of 100 persons; one Native Christian family consisting of two persons; two Mahomedan families consisting of 13 persons; seven Portuguese families consisting of 30 persons—Total 82 families or 366 persons.

Compared with previous years it is evident that the Sanitarium appeals in an increasing degree to that large class of residents in this city (Nasik), unable to meet the heavy charges which residence at a Hill Station during the hot season entails, and since this increased demand for accommodation has brought with it a large increase in the annual expenditure, the Committee confidently appeals to the public for further donations in aid of a charity which has already surpassed the expectations of those to whom the creation of the Sanitarium was due.

The expenditure, under the head of repairs more particularly, has been heavy during the past year, partly due to the increased number of cottages and more especially due to the fact that many of these cottages have undergone no repairs since they were erected some years ago, and this expenditure, so imperatively necessary in order to meet the demand for accommodation, has largely exhausted the limited resources of the Sanitarium.

The Committee have new to find some Rs. 1,981 to defray the cost of structural alterations which have been recently carried out, the principal item of which was building additional rooms to the old Library and converting it into a Superintendent's cottage with a separate storehouse at the back.

THE LATE MRS. PECHEY-PHIPSON, M.D.

The Committee deeply regret to have to record the death of this lady which occured at Folkestone in 1908. The idea of this Sanitarium originated with Mrs. Pechey-Phipson who purchased in 1892 the ground on which the Sanitarium is situated and presented it for the purpose to which it is devoted. In addition to this Mr. and Mrs. Phipson obtained subscriptions and organized the whole institution, and in 1906 built and presented to the Sanitarium Cottage No. 12.

To perpetuate her memory the Committee feel that it will be consulting the wishes of all donors of Cottages and all who have kindly contributed to the maintenance of the same, if the Institution, which owed its inception to Mrs. Phipson, be henceforth known as the "Pechey-Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children," and it has been resolved accordingly.

This building which was presented by Mr. G. R. Lowndes and erected in the centre of the grounds, in memory of the late Captain Hugh Mitchell, has proved a great boon to visitors and enabled the Committee to meet a long felt want by converting at a small expenditure the old Library into a suitable residence for the Superintendent.

A piano has been kindly presented by Mr. H. E. Procter.

The Committee accepted the offer of The St. George's Hospital Nursing Association of the sum of Rs. 5,000 for a cottage to be built for the sole use of the Nurses from 15th June to 15th September each year and first call on the said cottage or any other cottage which may be available during the rest of the year, but if this cottage is not required it may be let at the discretion of the Secretaries. It was resolved that Rs. 4,000 be devoted to the building and furnishing of the cottage and Rs. 100 placed to the Endowment Fund to cover repairs.

Mr. J. K. Williams, the P. W. D. Engineer at Nasik, to whom the best thanks of the Committee are due, has kindly superintended the building (as well as other repairs at the Sanitarium), and the cottage is now almost ready for occupation.

On the suggestion of Mr. G. R. Lowndes it was decided to have a trust deed prepared placing the ground and property in the hands of three Trustees. This is now in course of preparation.

Mr. J. M. Dart was appointed Superintendent of the Sanitarium on 1st February, 1908. He has proved himself a capable Superintendent, and not only takes a great interest in the Institution, but is also very popular with the visitors, owing to his tact and geniality.

Now that the Cottages are being renumbered owing to the new Cottage (No. 3) built by the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, it may be considered desirable to mention the donors of the different Cottages. They are as follows:—

Cottage No. 1 built by Mr. G.R. Lowndes in 1904; cottage No. 2 built by European subscriptions in 1899; cottage No. 3 built by St. George's Hospital Nursing Association in 1908-9; cottage No. 4 built by the late Maharaja of Bhownagar in 1894; cottage No. 5 built by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1894; cottage No. 6 built by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in 1894; cottage No. 7 built by the late Mr. H. Monie in 1893; cottage No. 8 built by subscriptions in memory of the late Mrs. E. C. K. Ollivant in 1893; cottage No. 9 built by the late Dr. S. V. Kane in 1904; cottage No. 10 built by the late Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas in 1894; cottage No. 11 built by the late Jam of Jamnagar in 1894; cottage No. 12 built by Messrs. Morarji Gooculdass and Co. in 1894; cottage No. 13 built by Mr. and Mrs. Phipson in 1903-4; cottage Nos. 14 and 15 built by The Women of Bombay in memory of the late Sorabji Bengalee 1895; and the Library in the centre of the grounds built by Mr. G. R. Lowndes in memory of the late Captain Hugh Mitchell in 1908.

The only one of these cottages which is endowed is the latest one (No. 3) built by the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

The well for Hindus was built by Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram in 1894, and deepened in 1908, and the other well was built out of the general funds in 1894. Both wells now give a good supply of excellent water.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 2.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette" which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 19th March, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Festing, Mr J E G
Watson, Capt C H
Steadman, Mr W
Anderson, Mr H
Hargie, Mr A
Weston, Mr A
Moberley, Lt-Col and Mrs
Rigg, Capt
Porah, Mr
Otto, Mr F W
Scarr, Mrs and infant
Horne, Capt and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Broadhurst, Capt
Tandy, Capt M
Tandy, Miss
Campbell, Mr J
Stratton, Lt-Col W
Smith, Major A A
Hadwer, Mr J W
Carroll, Mr A J
Millank, Sir John
Mainwaring, Mr F E B
Mocklar, Major
Payne, Major-Genl P L
Peterson, Mr J C K
Weighell, Miss A J
Robinson Lt A P
Jaggar, Mr C
Mant, Mrs R A and infant
Hannah, Mr G S
Warwick, Mr G R
Birdwood, Col W
Paterson, Mrs F H
Hawkes, Miss R
Anderson, Mr J
Sharp, Mr R
Jellett, Mr H H
Stratton, Mr F B

FROM BRINDISI.

Edwards, Mr L
Hutchinson, Mr H W

FROM PORTSAID.

Rorarad, Prince
Chorny, Capt
Nissim, Mr S

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Ernsberger, Rev and Mrs and child

FROM ADEN.—Marshall, Mr

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has been taken in, and America is laughing at his recent speech to Liberals in the Victoria Hall, Nottingham, in which he quoted from what he said was "a report which he had received at the Board of Trade, on the subject of American tariff revision." Mr. Churchill correctly stated that American zinc miners had held Church services at which prayers had been offered for a tariff on zinc. Then he went on to say that, according to his "report," the miners were singing in chapel a hymn, the refrain of which was :—

"So now, we humbly pray that we
Be saved from ruin's brink ;
We will accept whate'er may be,
But, Lord, remember zinc."

As a matter of fact, this verse was one of a doggerel poem published by the New York "Evening Post" (a Free Trade organ), at the time of the zinc miners' religious services, in an attempt to discredit the practical religious faith of the miners.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODERN IDEAS OF HOUSEWORK.

Nothing is more annoying or more unjust than the fallacy by which our grandmothers are continually lifted on to pedestals. As a matter of fa-e, they would have been the last to approve of such a prominent position themselves. To quote them as marvels of housewifely virtues and domestic proclivities is the last accusation which can be brought against the woman of fashion 60 years ago, who probably did not know an iron frying pan from a copper saucepan, and kept her reputation as a housekeeper snugly wrapped up in the manuscript book of recipes she had inherited from her more domesticated ancestresses. In these days we are much more efficient in our homes than the early Victorian householder. The modern flat dweller, who has had ten years' experience of house-keeping, could take a place any day in any capacity, from cleaning the silver and doing her own errands to black-leading a grate and frying the breakfast bacon. Every woman, in fact, learns her practical house-keeping in the school of adversity, to which each new servant is a fresh introduction, and where patience and forbearance are drilled into her periodically in the stuffy waiting-room of the registry office. Even the enormous legacies by which grateful masters and mistresses reward long service, and which make butlers and maids independent for life, do not stop the love of change in singlehanded homes. Old servants, as a matter of fact, are seldom to be found in the flat or small house managed by a single domestic, or possibly by two, and where the limitations of the same small establishment are met by the possibility of changing every few months.

A DOMESTIC COLLEGE.

Housework is becoming almost a rage. Doctors have gone so far not only as to suggest a domestic college for the "vie manquee" and damaged susceptibilities of early girlhood, but for serious middle age. Stair climbing is said to be a splendid tonic. The open-air work in the morning, when rooms are dusted, is far better for a delicate girl than sitting over her lace-making or practising scales. To give the gas stove a rub with black lead using her brushes until she secures a bright surface, is being found to act as efficiently in filling in the "salt-cellars" in the neck, and rounding the arms, as the slow gymnastic which lead to nothing, and which,—as there is little immediate result—are really far more fatiguing to the mind than real work. There are many housekeeping schools in the country nowadays to which doctors are sending their anæmic patients for a two or three months' course. Washing wainscoting and steaming potatoes clear away cobwebs and restore jaded nerves much more efficiently than the rest

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 15.—In reply to the Earl of Ronaldshay, Mr. Asquith said he hoped to be able to put the India Councils Bill down for second reading before the House adjourned for the Easter recess, but he could not at present name a definite date.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Rees, Mr. Haldane said: A reduction of 107 men is contemplated in the Royal Garrison Art. in India during 1909. The establishment of horses is being increased by 558, owing to the formation of ammunition colums, I am not aware of any reductions in guns or horses.

Mr. Rees: Why is a reduction in men made?

Mr. Haldane: It is merely a matter of rearrangement.

OPIUM AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether the opium farm of the Straits Settlements provided last year nearly half of the revenue, and was estimated to provide 4,505,000 dols, out of a total of 9,646,332 dols. in the current year; whether the action of the Government would affect the revenues of the colony to such an extent as to make the continuance of its contribution to the War Office of twenty per cent. of its receipts impossible; whether the present contribution was more than sufficient to meet the cost of the defences of the port of Singapore and of the garrison and military works; whether a preventive service was to be established to carry out the new policy; whether such service would cover the Federated Malay States as well as the Straits Settlements; and whether he could state what sums would be required to reconp the colony's loss, to provide for its defence, and for the preventive service, and how the necessary funds were to be raised.

Col. Seely: The figures given by my hon. friend are not quite accurate, as he has taken the revenue for last year, but the proportion between the opium receipts and the total revenue is not materially affected thereby. According to the figures supplied by the War office, the cost of the garrison largely exceeds the amount of the colonial contribution. His Majesty's Government have come to no final conclusions as regards the opium question in the Malay Peninsula, nor will they attempt to do so until after consulation with the Governor and consideration of the report of the Shanghai Commission. In these circumstances my hon. friend will understand that it is impossible for me to give any fuller answer to his question.

THE EXCISE BILL.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in the Excise Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council statutory provision will be made for the appointment of committees, representing local opinion, to advise as to the number and location of liquor shops in each district or municipal area.

Mr. Buchanan: Neither the present Excise Bill nor the Bill of 1904 provides for the appointment of local advisory committees. In recommending the periodical formation of such committees in the larger towns the Indian Excise Committee did not contemplate that they should be statutory bodies, as is shown by the fact that they are not provided for in the Excise Bill prepared by the Committee.

OPIUM.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in accordance with the instructions given to the British Commissioners at the International Opium Conference at Shanghai—namely to support the gradual suppression of the cultivation, traffic and use of opium within the eastern possessions of the Powers represented at the Conference, it is the intention of the Government of India to carry out this policy in respect of the consumption of opium in India.

Mr. Buchanan: The British Commissioners were authorised to co-operate with the other Commissioners in suggesting measures with regard to opium which might be of assistance to the Chinese Government in carrying out their opium policy. The recommendations adopted by the Commission will, when received, be communicated by the Secretary of State to the Government of India for consideration, so far as they concern India, and for report as to the action to be taken thereon.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Mr. Lynch asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the capital cost of that part of the Indo-European telegraph system in Persia which is worked by the department of the India Office; and if he can state the number of messages which passed over these wires via Russia during 1908 from or to places in Russia, from or to places in the United Kingdom, and from the United Kingdom to India and "vice versa."

Mr. Buchanan: The capital expenditure of the Indo-European telegraph department on March 31, 1908, as given in the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India for the year 1907-1908, was 997, 123l. This figure comprises the cost of all lines and cables included in the system worked by the Indo-European Government telegraph department. The number of messages exchanged in 1907-1908 between India and Europe, excluding messages transiting India, was 230,017. No statistics are available for messages between Persia and Russia, and between Persia and the United Kingdom.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. Mackerness asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that early in December 1908 the Government of India deported and imprisoned, without charge or trial of any kind, nine British subjects and that these persons were still lying in prison and banishment, uncharged and untried; and whether, in view of the legal and constitutional responsibility imposed upon Parliament for the maintenance of law and order in India, he would inform the House upon what evidence his Majesty's Government had sanctioned what had taken place and for how long it was intended to deprive the persons deported of their liberty.

Mr. Asquith: I am aware that these British subjects are suffering detention under the Regulation of 1818. The action taken by the Government of India, within the terms of that law, has had the approval of the Secretary of State, and his Majesty's Government takes full responsibility. All the information on the subject that can be given consistently with the public interests has been already furnished by the Under Secretary.

Mr. Mackarness asked whether, where British subjects had been imprisoned without charge or trial in any part of the empire for which the Government had direct responsibility, there was any precedent for refusing information to this House as to the nature of the offence for which they were detained.

Mr. Asquith: All the information has been given—consistently with the public interest. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. J. O'Connor asked whether it had not been stated in another place quite recently, on the authority of Lord Minto, that there was no such thing as an insurrection in India, and that a native meeting political leaders had denounced outrages, especially the murder of a Crown counsel——("Oh!")

The Speaker: I think the hon. memeber should give notice. He is asking the Prime Minister to confirm some statement made elsewhere. The Prime Minister has no opportunity of doing so without notice.

Dr. Rutherford asked if the Government would ask that these men should be tried without delay, and if there was no evidence, or not sufficient evidence, request their release.

Mr. Asquith: I can add nothing to the answer I have given. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Mackarness asked the Prime Minister with great respect, whether he adhered to the statement he made in the House a few days ago that no man ought to be convicted of any offence, even by drumhead court-material without evidence and if so would he state the offence for which these men were being detained.

Mr. Asquith: I am not in a position to do so (Cheers)

LETTERS FROM INDIA.

On Tuesday, March 16, Mr. Byles aaked the Postmaster-General whether letters passing to and from British subjects in India and British subjects in this country were being opened by public officials either here or in India, or on board the mail steamers; and if so, upon what ground, upon whose authority, and under what law.

Mr. Buxton: As my hon. friend is no doubt aware, no Post Office servant under my control is permitted to open, detain or delay any letter save for the purpose of returning it to the sender, or in obedience to an express warrant under the hand of a Secretary of State, and I am sure that no Post Office servant is acting contrary to his duty in this respect. I think it will be obvious to my hon. friend that any question as to the exercise of the special powers which, in the interest of public safety, are entrusted to the Secretaries of State is strongly to be deprecated.

Mr. Belloc asked if the same rule applied to letters between the United States and England referring to Irish affairs? (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Buxton, in reply, repeated the substance of his previous answer.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he would state what inquiries were made by the Secretary of State into the previous histories of the nine British subjects in India whose deportation and imprisonment, without charge or trial, he sanctioned in December last; without was the result of those inquiries; and whether any fresh facts have been brought to his knowledge to justify their continued imprisonment.

Mr. Buchanan: As I have stated before on several occasions, the Secretary of State does not consider it desirable in the public interest to make any statement as to the particular grounds on which action was taken in the several cases. The Secretary of State believes that the Government of India in every case satisfied themselves that it came within the terms of the Regulation.

Sir H. Cotton: Has the Secretary of State also satisfied himself?

Mr. Buchanan: With regard to that I would refer my hon. friend to an answer I gave on that subject on March 2 to the effect that it is not in my power to make any statement as to communications passing between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on this subject.

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask whether persons deported have the advantage which ordinary criminals have, before sentence, of having their previous good character taken into consideration?

Mr. Buchanan: The hon. gentleman is aware, from the many questions he has asked and which I have answered that they enjoy all the privileges which persons brought under this Regulation enjoy. (Hear, hera.)

Mr. Mackarness: The right hon. gentleman has not answered my question—namely, whether persons deported have the advantage——

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. gentleman must give notice of that question.

Mr. Alden asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has made any inquiry from the authorities in India as to what representations have been made by way of defence or protest by the nine British subjects, or any of them, who were deported in December without charge or trial; and, if not, whether it is his intention at any time to make such inquiry.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State does not think it necessary to make such an inquiry as is indicated in the question; the Government of India have been instructed to keep him informed on such matters.

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask whether we are to understand that the Secretary of State has never inquired whether any of these gentlemen have made any representaions whatever under these regulations?

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State gave special instructions to the Government of India that he was to be informed on various matters.

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask whether there is any report from the Government of India?

Mr. Buchanan: So far as I am aware, no representations on that subject have reached the Secretary of State.

Mr. Belloc: Have special instructions been given that the House of Commons should not be informed on these matters in any particular? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Buchanan: I do not think it is in the discretion of the Government of India to say what information should be given to the House of Commons or what should not. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Belloc: Who gave the orders? (Cries of "Order" and "Hear, hear."

The Speaker: That does not arise out of the question.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary for India whether a few days before the deportation in December last of nine British subjects without charge or trial a Criminal Law Amendment Act was passed under which they could have been summarily tried by a duly-constituted Court for the offences of which they were believed to be guilty; and, if so, whether the Government of India had given any reason for not bringing them to trial under that Act.

Mr. Buchanan: If the hon. member will refer to the Regulation of 1818 he will see that it was expressly intended for the decention of persons without judicial proceedings in cases in which the security of the British dominions from internal commotion demanded that course of action.

Mr. Verney asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in view of the fact that under the Indian Regulation of 3rd April, 1818, it is stated that the ends of justice require that when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person thereby affected should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination or to the manner in which it may be executed, whether he will assure the House that, in future cases of personal restraint under this regulation, sufficient indication shall be given to the person under restraint of the reasons actuating the Government to enable him to bring to the notice of the Governor-General the circumstances which it appears to such person necessary for the ends of justice should be brought to his knowledge.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State sees no good reason for altering the procedure in future cases under the Regulation, should any such arise.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State made any inquiries into the previous record of Mr. Krishna Kmer Mittra before he sanctioned his deportation and imprisonment without charge or trial; and, if so, if it was upon that record that he was deprived of his liberty without being heard in his own defence and is still being kept in banishment from his home.

Mr. Buchanan: I have nothing to add to the answer I gave to the hon. member on the same subject last Tuesday.

Mr. George Greenwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State sanctioned the arrest, deportation, and imprisonment, without charge or trial, of Mr. Satish Chatterjee, with the knowledge that he was a professor at a college affiliated to the University of Calcutta, and that no objection had been made either by the University or the Government against his teaching; and, if so, upon what grounds he decided that the imprisonment of this gentleman was necessary for the security of the British dominions in India from internal commotion.

Mr. Buchanan: I would refer the hon. member to the answer I gave to his question on the same subject last Tuesday.

Mr. Lupton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, when the Secretary of State sanctioned the deportation and imprisonment, without charge on trail, of Mr. Ashwini Kumar Dutt, he had been made aware by the Government of India that that gentleman was a graduate of the University of Calcutta and the founder of a college affiliated to that university, had been several times elected chairman of the municipality of Barisal, and had been an active organiser of philanthropic movements; and, if not, whether, in view of these facts, he will order his release from custody or state why he is still detained in prison.

Mr. Buchanan: I would refer the hon. member to that answer I gave to a practically identical question asked by the hon. member for Ashton-under-Lyne last Tuesday.

THE DEATH OF MR. H. W. MACDONALD.

On Wednesday, March 17, Major Anstruther Gray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received any report of the death of Mr. Henry William Macdonald, who was in charge of a survey party; and under what circumstances, and, if so, where was he killed.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India report that Mr. Macdonald, while surveying in the Sheranni country on March 11, entrusted himself temporarily to the guidance of three Sherannis, leaving his police guard and tribal escort out of reach. The Sherannis proved to be fanatics, who shot him and fled. The chief murderer has been arrested, and measures are being taken to secure the arrest of the remainder of the party. The motive was pure fanaticism, and the rest of the Sheranni country is quiet.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Keswick asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if his Majesty's Government had any information as to the result of recent negotiations between China and Japan regarding the extension of the Imperial Chinese Railway from Hsin-min-tun to Fa-ku meun; whether his attention had been called to the report by his Majesty's Commercial Attache at Pekin, which showed that the proposed line would not compete injuriously with the South Manchurian Railway, as alleged; whether representations had been made by the China Association that the impediment offered by Japan to the proposed extension was injuriously affecting British interests; and would his Majesty's Government cause friendly representations to be made to Japan to induce her to withdraw from a position incompatible with the avowed policy of free intercourse and equal opportunity in Manchuria.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied to the question, said: As stated in the answer returned to the hon. member of Kincardineshire on March 9, we have not yet heard of any agreement having been arrived at on the subject between China and Japan. The answers to the second and third paragraphs of the question are in the affirmative. The Japanese Government are aware that the matter is being followed with interest by his Majesty's Government, but have hitherto held to the opinion that the line as proposed would compete injuriously with their railway.

Capt. Murray: May I ask whether it is not the case that China was assured that the supplementary clause to the Pekin Agreement of 1905 which deals with this question would be interpreted in the light of the treaty which guaranteed to China the unrestricted development of her Manchurian territory?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I do not think it is for us to go into the question between China and Japan. It is primarily a question between China and Japan. This railway is not being promoted by British subjects or financed by British capital, although the contract is let to a British firm.

Mr. Rees: Would not the appointment of a Consul at Harbin improve the position very much?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I do not think that is relevant to the question.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Sir. G. Parker asked the President of the Board of Trade whether an Anglo-Japanese Exhibition had been arranged, with the approval of the British Government, to be held in London next year; and, if so, whether the Government intended to make any grant for the purpose or had offered any particular facilities to the promoters of the exhibition.

Mr. Tennant, Parlimentary Secretary, replying said: His Majesty's Government have been informed that it is proposed to hold an exhibition of the nature referred to, which cannot fail to evoke the sympathetic interest of this country. (Cheers.) The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative.

LICENSING SYSTEM IN THE MALAY STATES.

Mr. Armitage asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether a licensing system exists in the Malay Federated States; and, if so, what is its nature, and whether it is farmed.

Col. Seely: A new enactment has just been passed dealing with excise and the retail sale of liquors. Copies are not yet available, but they will be placed in the Library of this House as soon as they are available. The right to issue licenses will be vested in licensing boards appointed by the residents.

ORDER FOR SPIKES, COACH-SCREWS ETC.,

Mr. Staveley-Hill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of tons and the value of spikes and fish-bolts purchased through the India Office, respectively, from manufacturers in the United Kingdom and abroad during the year 1908.

Mr. Buchanan: No purchases of either spikes or fish-bolts from manufacturers abroad were made by the India Office during the year 1908: 2,590 tons of spikes and 960 tons of fish-bolts, to the value of £36,404, and £14,138, respectively, were purchased during that year from manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Staveley-Hill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, when considering the tenders recently received for steel coach-screws, fish-bolts, rail-screws, dog-spikes, and rolled-steel chairs, he will safeguard British manufacturers from being penalised by having to observe the fair wages clause, from which foreigners are exempt.

Mr. Buchanan: British manufacturers are not penalised by the obligation to observe the fair wages clause. Contracts are given to foreign firms only when there is a clear saving of money or some advantage in expeditious delivery to the Indian taxpayer for an article equally good in quality.

PERSIA.

On Thursday, March 18, Major Anstruther Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any information to the effect that the guards of the Russian Consulates were to be increased and Russian troops to be sent to keep order at Teheran; and what steps the British Government intended to take in the matter.

Sir E. Grey: With regard to the guards at the Russian Consulates in Persia, I am giving such information as I possess on the subject in reply to a question by the hon. member for the Darwen Division. I have received no confirmation of the rumoured despatch of Russian troops to Teheran. With regard to the last part of the question, the disturbed zone being near the Russian frontier and remote from the sea, his Majesty's Government are not taking action in the matter.

Dr. Rutherford asked the right hon. gentleman whether he could give the House any information as to the reported movement of Russian troops into Persian territory and also of Russian gunboats into Persian ports.

Sir E. Grey: I have received information from the Russian Government that in view of the disturbed state of affairs in the neighbourhood of the Russian frontier and at Resht, it is intended to increase the Russian Consular guard at that town by a half-squadron of Cossacks for the protection of the lives and property of Russian subjects and other Europeans. The merchant vessel on which the Cossacks are to be conveyed is to be escorted by a warship on the Caspian Sea. The Russian Consul will, I am informed, continue to hold himself aloof from all intervention in the struggle between the Nationalists, and Royalists in that district.

Mr Dillon asked whether the Russian officers in Teheran were still in the service of the Shah of Persia; and whether any danger to their lives would be considered by the Russian Government to be a justification for interventien in the internal affairs of Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, I am not in a position to say what would be considered by the Russian Government to be a justification for intervention in Persia.

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether the Government have any reason to suppose that the action of these Russian officers in the Shah's service has been other than useful in preserving order?

Sir E. Grey: I have not heard any complaints of the Russian officers in recent months.

Mr. Lynch asked whether any joint representations had been made by his Majesty's Government and that of Russia to the Shah of Persia to the effect that his Majesty should redeem his pledge to restore the Constitution, and thus bring the present disorders to an end.

Sir E. Grey: As I have previously stated in the House, joint representations have more than once been made by his Majesty's Government and the Russian Government to the effect that his Majesty the Shah should redeem his pledge to restore the Constitution.

Mr. Lynch asked whether any fears were entertained for the safety of Europeans at Teheran, in view of the recent excesses of the Royalist soldiery; and would the right hon. gentleman consider the strengthening of the guard at the British Legation by the despatch of a reinforcement through the port of Baghdad with the permission of the Turkish Government or through Persian territory.

Sir E. Grey: The most resent information received does not indicate any exceptional danger in Teheran at the present moment to the safety of Europeans beyond the risks usual in any place where disorders are prevalent. As regards the second part of the question, I have received no information from his Majesty's Minister to the effect that the despatch of a reinforcement to the Legation guard would be either necessary or desirable.

Mr. Lynch asked whether the right hon. gentleman had any official information of the despatch by Russia of troops to Teheran, and if so, as to the route which they would follow; were these trops being sent to protect the lives of the Russian officers in that capital; and, in view of the fact that the resent acts of these officers in relation to the internal affairs of Persia had caused resentment among the populace, would he in the interests of the European community, make friendly representations to the Russian Government for their removal.

Sir E. Grey: The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the last part, I do not think I should further the object which the hon. member apparently desires by replying to his question in the affirmative.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, March 16.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

15th (the King's) Hussars—Second Lieut (on probation) C J L Stanhope to be second lieutenant (March 16).

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars—Lieut B Neame is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 77 (h), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Feb. 19).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Capt and Brevet Major W E Edwards is restored to the Establishment, vice E F Calthrop, seconded (March 8).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut (on probation) J V C Talbot is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health (March 16).

Coldstream Guards—Capt A G E Egerton is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G P Dawnay, D S O, M V O, vice A G E Egerton, seconded; R M Pryse-Jones, vice G P Dawnay, D S O, M V O, seconded while a student at the Staff College (Feb 16).

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut R T K Auld is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (Feb 19).

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut E C Sydenham to be captain, vice H G A Thomson, seconded (Jan 22.)

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Second Lieut R E T Hewitt resigns his commission (March 17).

The Worcestershire Regt—Capt R P H Monro retires on retired pay (March 17).

The East Surrey Regt—Major A H Wilson retires on retired pay; Capt A H S Hart-Synnot, D S O, to be major, vice A H Wilson (March 17).

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G A Sullivan, vice C B Benson, D S O, seconded; R R M Brooke, vice G A Sullivan, seconded for service on the Staff; R V Simpson, vice R R M Brooke, seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (Dec 28).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col W G Ley, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major L T C Twyford to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. W G Ley (March 14); Capt. W F B R Dugmore, D S O., retires on retired pay (March 17).

The Highland Light Inf.—Second Lieut. W. Lilburn to be lieutenant, vice A J McCulloch, seconded (Jan. 22); Second Lieut. W G S Mitchell from 3rd Devonshire Regt., to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A J McCulloch, seconded (March 17).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. D S Miller is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (Feb. 22); Maj. D A D Alexander is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 28). The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R B Campbell, vice D S Miller (Feb. 22); G J G G Cumine, vice D A D Alexander (Feb. 23).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Second Lieut. C M H Wright to be lieutenant, vice E H M O'Farrel, appointed adjutant (Feb. 12).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Supernumerary Capt. K E Jopp is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major W T M Reeve, employed under the Colonial Office (Feb. 27).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev. M L Liebenrood, chaplain to the forces, fourth class, resigns his commission (March 17).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss E V Borrett. The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses (provisionally):—Miss E B Black, Miss A L Plimsaul (Feb. 25).

Memoranda.

Col. (temporary Brig-Gen.) F J Aylmer, VC., CB., a brigade commander in India, to be major-general, vice Sir R B Lane, KCVO., CB., (Feb. 19). The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels:—L A M Stopford, an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters (Feb 19); J E Harvey Half-pay List (March 5); Major W T M Reeve, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians) is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel, while employed with the West Afrioan Frontier Force (Feb 27). The undermentioned officers are granted the honorary rank of captain:—Ridingmr and Honorary Lieut W H King 13th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers (Nov 26); Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J C B Whitehorn Royal Army Medical Corps (March 8).

Special Reserve.

Royal Field Reserve Artillery.

The 2nd Lancashire Royal Field Art.—Capt. R S Ramwell to be major (Jan 22).

Infantry Battalions.

3rd King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut F H L Rushton to be lieutenant (Feb 24).

3rd Devonshire Regt—C P Whitaker to be second Lieutenant on probation (Feb 13).

3rd East Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut H F Spreston, having assented to be transferred, is appointed an officer of the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (June 28).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Surg-Major E C Thompson, M B from the North of Ireland, Imperial Yeomanry, to be a major of the Special Reserve of Officers (July 7) The undermentioned to be lieutenants, on probation, of the Special Reserve of Officers:—J N McRaughlin, R T C Robertson, M B J G McCutcheon, M B (March 1).

Admiralty, 15th March.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Philip Esmonde Phillips has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th July, 1907.

Admiralty, 16th March,

Clerk Alan Keith Hornstein has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 3rd November, 1908.

Gunner John Coryndon Edwards has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Edwin Thomas Smith has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 16th March.

Sub-Lieutenant William Roche Jeffcott to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th March.

Admiralty, 17th March.

Clerk Arthur Prestwich Henry Rouquette has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st March.

Gunner Samuel Gurowich has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 12th March.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Frank William Luard to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1853. Dated 13th March.

Admiralty, 18th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—

Lieutenant Edward Upwin has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 17th March.

Clerk Odden Hewlett Read has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th February.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Oswald Bertram Whyte has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 17 March.

War Office, Whitehall.
19th March,

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Barnett D. L. G. Auley, D.S.O., The Essex Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, vice Captain G Windsor Clive, Coldstream Guards. Dated 12th March,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Frederick Gunliffe Owen is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 27th February.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded:—

The Honourable Donald A. Forbes, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 22nd Februarv.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Gentleman Cadet Alexander Charles Holme, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. P. Pritchett, promoted. Dated 20th March.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Captain Arthur St A Molesworth resigns his Commission. Dated 20th March.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Leonard Slater is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st March.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Harry W. Steward, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 1st January.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Captain Robert V. Savile is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267, 7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 17th March.

Second Lieutenant Elydyr A. A. Ab. G. Lewis to be Lieutenant, vice H. L. Napier, resigned. Dated 6th March.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Beauchamp Tower, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. L. Napier, resigned. Dated 20th March.

The Northamptonshire Regement, Lieutenant David W. Powell to be Captain, vice L. C. W. Dobbin, appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion. Dated 1st December 1908.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Second Lieutenant Victor Harriott Hardy, from 3rd Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. Montagu-Smith, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 20th March.

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant Robert O. Abercromby resigns his Commission. Dated 20th March.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain David E. M. M. Crichton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st Mrach.

Supernumerary Captain George I. Fraser is restored to the establishment, vice D. E. M. M. Crichton. Dated 1st March.

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant Harold W. Markwick to be Lieutenant, vice J. L. Garstin, seconded. Dated 4th February.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Major Charles E H Laughlin is placed or retired pay. Dated 20th March.

Mounted Infantry.

2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Claude C. R. Black-Hawkins, The Hampshire Regiment, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant J. P. D. Underwood, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 9th March.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Kathleen Coralie Preston Hibberd Brewer to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 3rd March.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Officers to be Brevet Colonels:—

Major and Brevent Lieutenant-Colonel Vere B. Fane, Indian Army. Dated 1st January.

Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Davison Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). Dated 19th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest H. J. Reay. The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 19th March.

Lieutenant Lawrance H Little, Half-pay List, resigns his Commission. Dated 20th March.

The undermentioned Officers, having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances:—

Lieutenant Mark H. Vincent (late The King's (Liverpool Regiment). Dated 15th February 1906.

Lieutenant Henry E Paske (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 23rd March, 1906.

Lieutenant Zante G Burmester (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 29th October, 1906.

Lieutenant Henry L Fraser (late 10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars). Dated 13th November, 1906.

Lieutenant Edward W C Noel (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 21st March, 1907.

Lieutenant James W Philips (late The York and Lancaster Regiment). Dated 20th August 1907

Lieutenant George N Miller (late The Northamptonshire Regiment). Dated 20th August, 1907.

Lieutenant Oswald Masters (late The Leicestershire Regiment). Dated 23th February, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Basil S. Atkins (late The Suffolk Regiment). Dated 13th March, 1908.

Lieutenant Clement P. Blackett (late the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment). Dated 24th April, 1908.

Lieutenant Herbert Neville Urmston (late The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment.) Dated 23rd August, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Brian G. M. F. Nixon (late The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Dated 23rd August, 1908.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Reuben Huggett, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 25th February.

The undermentioned Officers of the Citizen Forces of Australia are granted the local rank of Captain in the Army, whilst serving with Imperial Troops in the United Kingdom or in India, and to have seniority as from the dates stated against their names, i. e., the date of their present rank as Captain in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth:—

Captain Leslie Edward Tilney, 1st Australian Infantry Regiment. Dated 20th June, 1900.

Captain Mark Thomas Kirby, D S O, Australian Field Artillery. Dated 23rd October, 1900.

Captain Edmund Alfred Drake Brookman, 11th Australian Infantry Regiment. Dated 9th July, 1906

Captain Frank Howard Russell, Australian Field Artillery. Dated 14th December, 1906.

Reserve of Officers.

Charles James Astley Maberly, late Lieutenant 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th March.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd April.

599. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 13th April, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers' Mess Dress—White.

Invitations:—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Rs. 2 for each invite.

600 INTER CO. AND CARTER CUP.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup Competitions will be shot off on Sunday, the 4th April, at Colaba, shooting to commence at 7 a. m.

Captains of teams to be on the range at 6-45 a. m. to draw for places.

Distance 200 and 500 yards.

Any member not present when called upon to shoot, will forfeit his shoot for that range.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE marriage arranged between Thurlow R, Ubsdell, Royal Field Artillery, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Ubsdell of Great Ballard, New Milton, Hants, and grandson of the late James B. Eads, of New York, and Helen, third daughter of the late James Hope I.C.S., and Mrs. Hope, will take place on April 29 at Bournemouth.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd April.

910. Arms.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Roumania. H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia H.M. the King of Greece | The

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

Dates Fixed.

The following dates have been fixed for the Triangular Cricket contest between the Presidency, the Parsees, and the Hindus:—

18th, 19th and 20th September—Parsees vs the Hindus.

22nd, 23rd and 24th September—Winners vs the Presidency.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail on Saturday :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E.	13 6	9 27	8 24
Turquoise...	L. W. Stokes and W. Darling...	20 17	12 33	9 31
Melody.....	J.B.K.Macbeth.	17 36	15 48	17 56
Eileen IV..	R W Fisher.....	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 16+42=11·6 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	5 30	Officers, Gloucestershire Rgt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Masalkin	10 5	Officers, R. A.
Erin.....	9 10	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Peewit.....	13 45	Duncan Fraser.

Course No. 24=11 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE AND "C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	1 33	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	6 58	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	4 39	Officers, R. E.
Cluths.....	11 37	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	3 52	C. N. Moberly.
Curlew.....	6 58	C. A. Woodworth.
Stiars.....	6 12	J. E. Neolkam.
Jean.....	14 43	B. C. Reade.
Anna	Scr	Officers H. M. Mint.

Course No. 22+2=9·3 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
28' Cutter I.....	Scr	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Cutter II...	Scr	do.
28' Cutter III..,	Scr	do.

Course No. 18=8·7 miles.

LAWN TENNIS.

Doubles Tournament Final.

The final of the Mixed Doubles Lawn Tennis Tournament was played yesterday.

Mr. R. D. England and Mrs. Pigott (—30) beat Mr. and Mrs. Pickard (+15)—6—4, 6—1.

CENTRAL INDIA MINING COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central India Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. R. E. Procter presiding.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors in their report stated:—Your directors beg to submit their report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908, which they trust you will consider satisfactory particularly in view of the depressed condition of the Manganese market during the year under review. The results obtained are principally due to the policy of your directors in selling largely ahead when times were good, and you will be pleased to learn that we have still sales in hand up to the end of 1910. Your directors have to report that both the Tharsa and Bhandara Steam Trams Lines have worked satisfactorily during the year and in addition to the Company's own ore have carried about 41,000 tons of ore for other parties. During the year a telegraph line has been erected by Government for the use of the Company along the Bhandara Tram Line and this enables the Line, with the same rolling stock, to carry a far larger quantity of ore. Your directors were asked some months back by the buyers to whom they had sold Ore for 1909, to cancel the same, and this was subsequently arranged for in consideration of a payment of £ 10,000 spread over this year. Your directors thought that this was a satisfactory arrangement as it secured a profit with the possibility of reselling the ore when the market became better, and this they hope to do. The nett profits of the year after deducting interest on debentures and including the balance of Rs. 919-0-5 brought forward from last year amount to Rs. 3,88,683-14-8. Out of this amount Rs. 1,90,020 your directors have set aside to the Depreciation of Block Account (thus bringing the depreciation account up to Rs. 5,50,000) leaving Rs. 1,93,683-14-8 available for disposal, which your directors recommend appropriating as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 35 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, Rs. 1,40,000; bonus to staff, Rs. 7,500; to carry forward, Rs. 51,183-14-8: Total Rupees 1,98,683-14-8. Fresh Capital.—In view of the heavy capital expenditure incurred—which on the Tramways alone has amounted to nearly ten lakhs—and the new developments which are in contemplation, your directors have decided to issue one lakh of ordinary shares at Rs. 300 per share and these will be offered to the shareholders "pro rate" with their present holdings. Your directors much regret to inform you that two of their colleagues, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram and Mr. Narayandas Purshotumdas, were obliged to resign from the Board in the early part of the year on account of failing health. These gentlemen had served on the Board from the formation of the Company and your directors would like to place on record their appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by them to the Company during their term of office. To fill their vacancies the Board invited Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. Pranjivandas Narandas to join the Board and you will have to confirm their appointments. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. C. Jambon returned to India in December and joined the Board in place of Mr. C. Aubert. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Report was adopted.

A dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared.

Mr. C. V. Mehta was re-elected a director.

Messrs A. F. Fergusson and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

A bonus of Rs. 7,500 was given to the Company's staff.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

Meeting of Women of Bombay.

The public meeting of the women of Bombay at the Town Hall will take place on Monday, the 5th, at 5 p m, and all are requested to be present punctually.

THE Bara Dacoity case will be taken up by the Special Tribunal, Calcutta, on the 19th instant.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Annual General Meeting.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Motor Union of Western India was held at the Union Club Rooms, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, on Tuesday the 30th March, the following members being present:—The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Dr. A. M. Deane, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Narayanji Dwarkadas, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. Govindhji Madhowji, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Mr. F. Hogan, Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas, Mr. Devji Damodar, Mr. D. M. Dalal, Mr. Madhowsingh Narottan, Capt. T. Duff Blair, Mr. S. R. Lalkaka, Mr. C. Arthur Ellis, Mr. A. Framji, Mr. H. Cottrell, Mr. Fazal D. Allana, Mr. C. D. Kerrawalla, and Mr. N. M. Marshall, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. F. Hogan proposed and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas seconded that the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey be requested to take the chair.

The Report and Audited Accounts which had previously been circulated among members in printed form were then laid on the table and taken as read, viz :—

"The amount of entrance fees and subscriptions collected during the year amounted to Rs. 3,272 which, on the whole, was somewhat lower than last year, but it had to be recollected that the subscriptions of life members and the entrance fees were exceptional in the year 1907 as an active canvas at the conversazione held when the club rooms were opened after that event, led to large accession of members to the ranks of the Motor Union of Western India. It was unreasonable to expect this special circumstance could, with a limited scope for new membership, recur during the year just closed. The other receipts including rent from sub-tenants of the Club Rooms amounted to Rs. 1,645.

"Adverting to the expenditure incurred during the year, it would be seen that the maintenance and other expenses in connection with Club Rooms cost the large amount of Rs. 4,864, a sum unjustified by the receipts in entrance fees and subscriptions, and also altogether out of proportion with the actual advantage taken by members of the spacious, convenient and elegantly furnished rooms provided for the use of the members.

"Under these circumstances the Committee intend giving up the lease of the premises so as to husband their resources more effectively.

"So far as Reliability Trials are concerned, the Committee is of opinion that their attractiveness has disappeared and that the actual utility and necessity for them no longer exist. The Union has to congratulate itself inasmuch as that by having organised and carried out the Delhi-Bombay Trials and subsequent Reliability tests, it had popularized motoring in this country. The impetus thus given had been augmented through various channels and whereas only one or two persons in Bombay owned motor cars prior to the first trials, the registered number of motor cars in this city to-day stands at the remarkable figure of 1,140.

"They felt assured that the Union was responsible in a very large measure for this, but they were bound to admit that the "raison de etre" for Trials as a reliability test or as a means of furthering the interests of motoring had been removed from the scope of the operations. For this and other cogent reasons the Committee had already declared soon after the Bombay-Kolhapur Trials to abandon the holding of these tests in the future.

"The Committee venture to state that this is a circumstance over which they have no control and is due entirely to the evolution of motoring in India.

"The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 3,598-0-10 and the value of the property owned in the shape of furniture and fittings amounted to Rs. 4,780-3-0. When the club rooms were vacated on 31st March, the value of the furniture would probably be realised almost in full.

"The number of new ordinary members elected during the year 1908 was 13, while one non-resident member and two new life members joined the Union.

"The total on the list of life members is, excluding 27 resigned and 17 struck off, now 40 and that of the Moffussil members 10, while the total of ordinary residential members is 158 against 192 in 1907."

The Chairman moved that the printed Report and Audited Accounts of the Motor Union and Gymkhana and Automobile Show for the year 1908 be approved and adopted.

The Resolution being seconded by Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. M. Marshall, Honorary Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, then read the following list of office-bearers for the current year :—

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

Vice-Presidents.—Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

Chairman.—Mr. Narayanji Dwarkadas.

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal and Mr. J. D. Davar.

Members :—Dr. A. H. Deane, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Phirozsha Bomanji Petit, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Govindji Madhowji, Captain T. Duff Blair, Mr. W. J. Procter, Mr. K. D. Wadia, Mr. S. R. Lalkaka, Mr. P. C. Sawyer, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Mr. James Vernon, Mr. J. A. Taylor.

Honorary Secretary :—Mr. N. M. Marshall.

Asstt. Hon. Secretary :—Mr. F. Hogan.

Mr. F. Hogan proposed and Capt. T. Duff Blair seconded that the proposed appointments be made, and on being put to the meeting the Resolution was carried "nem. con."

Dr. A. H. Deane suggested that the Union should do something to justify its existence. He pointed out that the Reliability Trials were no longer necessary either in England or in India and urged that steps should be taken to make the Union more popular with members.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey thought that the Committee might obtain from Government a piece of land near the Band-stand where members could meet and park their cars, and suggested other means for increasing the sphere of the Union's usefulness.

Various suggestions as to club runs, etc., were put forward by other members present and it was agreed to appoint small working committees from the office-bearers nominated at the meeting to give the matter under discussion effect.

Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, which being heartily seconded by Mr. Marshall was carried with acclamation.

Capt Duff Blair said it gave him the greatest pleasure to propose that a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Marshall, Honorary Secretary, who, at much personal loss of time and labour, had carried out with energetic enthusiasm and success the thankless office of Honorary Secretary. He had without justification to stand the unmerited criticisms of several dissatisfied members, and the sympathies of members in general went out to him as notwithstanding this he continued to work with unabated vigour in the interests of the Union.

The Resolution being warmly seconded was carried unanimously and the meeting terminated.

THE FANCY FETE.

We are asked to state that there will be a special performance to-night at the Fete by the Massed Bands of the 1st Gloster Regiment, the 123rd Outram's Rifles and the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, commencing at 9-30 p. m.

A programme has been specially arranged including a Grand Military Tattoo with fifes, drums, bugles and bagpipes. The public are requested to be in the enclosure early to prevent a rush and confusion.

There will also be an additional show at the cafe chantant from 7 15 to 8 p m., and two shows from 9-15 to 10 p. m. and 10-15 to 11 p. m.

The Dramatic performance, by the Elphinstone College Dramatic Society, of Dryden's "All for Love" will commence at 5-30 p. m. Ticket holders will kindly be in their seats before that hour.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

NEW SPAPERS IN CHINA.

Dr. Stuart, lecturing in Shanghai the other day, described the "Pecking Gazette" as the oldest newspaper in the world. He said that although the "Ching-pao," or "Peking Gazette," is the oldest newspaper in existence, in a sense it cannot be included among the periodical press of China, as it is not now nor ever has been intended for a general circulation. The exact period of its issue is not known; but it is mentioned in the annals of the Emperor Kaiyuen of the Tang dynasty, who ascended the throne in 713 A. D. "It is issued daily, is printed from moveable wooden type, and consists of ten or twelve leaves of thin brown paper, stitched with paper twine in pamphlet form, with yellow paper covers, and contains a brief abstract of the record kept by the imperial household of audiences, presentations, and imperial movements, the names of the officials on palace duty for the day, followed by decrees, rescripts, memorials from the provincial governments and from the censorate, appeal cases, ordinances of appointments, promotions, etc. The whole managements of the paper is in the hands of sixteen post officials, military mandarins, nominated by and representing as many provinces and regions, who are charged with the transmission of official documents and correspondence to their respective districts. Their scribes attend daily at the Chancery of State and copy such documents as the Grand Council may see fit to give out for publication. As soon as printed, copies are despatched to the provinces, where extracts are usually published locally for circulation among those interested."

The history of newspaper adventure in Shanghai may be taken as fairly typical of that of the enterprise at large. The first paper printed in the Chinese character, there was issued from the "North China Daily News" office about the close of the sixties. In 1872 Mr. Ernest Major started the "Shun pao." The paper gradually won its way, until in 1889 it was transferred to the firm of Major Brothers, Ld. In June, 1907, it was sold to a Chinese company, retaining Mr. Shih Tazi-pei, who was Major Brothers' former compradore, as its manager. So that it is now entirely under Chinese ownership and management. About 1882 the first purely Chinese venture in journalism in Shanghai was made by a company which inaugurated the "Hua Pao," or "Chinese Illustrated News." This was anti-foreign in its tone, tried to get along without foreign supervision, help, or protection, ran a precarious course for three or four years, and then ceased to exist. The "Sin Wen Pao" was started about 1890 by a Chinese company, with which Sheng Kung-pao was connected almost from the start. In 1899 it was taken over by Dr. J. C. Ferguson as a private enterprise, and in 1907 it was handed over to the ownership of a limited liability company, organized under the Honking ordinances. So it remains under foreign ownership and control. Within the last decade many other papers, practically all Chinese-owned and managed, have arisen, and some have fallen again. Over supply of a not strongly-felt want, coupled with inexperience on the part of promoters, doomed these latter to failure. There still remain the "Shun Pao," "Sin Wen Pao," "Chung Wai Reh Pao," the "Shih Pao," the "Shen Chou Reh Pao," the "Shih Ssu Reh Pao," and the "Ya Lun Reh Pao." Of these the four first named are the longest established and the most popular. A competent Chinese, unconnected with any of these papers, when asked in regard to the relative merits of this viewed from the standpoint of literary standard, reliability, and news, placed them in the following order; "Sin Wen Pao," "Chung Wai Reh Pao," "Shun Pao," "Shih Pao." If this is a fair estimate, two facts may be noted from it, viz: that the paper still under foreign control yet stands at the head of the list, and that the paper longest established has taken a rank inferior to one very much its junior. It would be interesting to inquire whether the change in ownership has modified the policy of the paper, and thus caused it to fall to a lower standard of excellence.

Newspapers are now found in most of the large centres of China. The struggle for existence among these is still keen. Some scarcely draw a full breath until they die for want of oxygen and food. Others are born with the seeds of corruption already germinant. Others are a mere fungus growth, which disappears on the first contact with light and air. But others still are showing signs of a true, healthful life, and are growing and prospering. And we may safely say that the newspaper ideal is taking hold in the mind and thought of some of these people, and experience in newspaper management and development is being gained. As might have been expected, in no place has there been a more notable number of newspaper ventures than in Peking and the metropolitan province. When on a visit to Peking last October, Dr. Stuart was able to secure copies of sixteen different publications, nearly all dailies, and was assured that there were others. These ranged all the way from the "Pei Yang Kuan Pao," which is devoted almost entirely to court and official news, to papers published in exceedingly colloquial mandarin, giving news and articles of a very sensational character. Not all of the papers, however, which print mandarin articles, are of this character. Some of these articles, are dignified in style and informing in character. Reform papers occupy much in evidence; and it would seem that right here at the very gates of the Imperial palace there is greater toleration for newspapers advocating radical measures of reform than there is out in the provinces. "Loyalty" is also a catch-word in the titles of some of these papers. One, with the title of "The New Loyalist", is a champion of the old civilization; while another, called "The True Loyalist", is a reform paper published in mandarin. Some of these papers indulge in occasional cartoons. In a copy of the "Pekin Universal Daily News," we find a picture of a magpie, with the inscribed words: "You like to talk, and I like to listen; but if you propose to say that I have no good about me, I will drive you away." This might have a variety of applications, but it will seem perfectly reasonable to any self-respecting man. An exceedingly interesting paper is the "Peking Woman's Journal," which is published in an attractive form, has an elegant, easy wenli style, and is devoted to educational matters and woman's affairs but there are no reviews and no technical journals.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay as sent to the Government of India, dated 31st March :—

Slight rain during week in parts Kanara, Satara and Karnatak. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Karachi, by frost in parts Ahmedabad, and by disease in parts Poona. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad and by rain in parts Bijapur. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of kharif crops completed in Kolaba and continues in parts Kanara and East and West Khandesh. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Belgaum, nearly over in Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Rewa Kantha, and continues in parts Sind, Gujarat, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch and commenced in Mahi Kantha. Threshing commenced in parts Mahi Kantha and continues in parts Kolaba, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands being prepared for next season in parts Hyderabad, Deccan, Bijapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum. Prices of foodgrains fallen slightly in Kanara, Bijapur and Dharwar, risen slightly in Larkana and generally stationary in other districts. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 37 to 40 per cent. in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 42 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 69 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Some emigration in progress in Bijapur. 697 persons on two relief works in Badami Taluka of Bijapur. Elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM FOR WATER.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

SAKARAM GOVIND FADKE VS. BHIVA JANOJI MANE AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

For the Defendant-respondents.—Mr. Inverarity and Mr. K. N. Koyaji.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri. In this case the plaintiff sued to obtain a perpetual injunction, restraining the defendants from breaking a certain dam built across a river, and obstructing him while repairing the same, and for Rs. 100 as damages. The plaintiff and the defendants owned adjoining gardens and the dispute related to their right of enjoying the water from a river at Karande which flows from east to west and irrigates the garden on either side thereof. The controversy relating to this water right was raging between the parties without intermission for the last 35 years. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Dapoli, who awarded plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance, observing that so long as the parties refuse to realise that each has rights which the other is bound to respect and will not come to some amicable settlement, the present unsatisfactory state of things must continue and one of them must go without water and the other must pay damages. Against this decision an appeal was made to the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the circumstances of the case, held that the decree of the lower Court was right.

The decision of the Court was therefore confirmed

CLAIM ON A PRO NOTE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

CHUNTHABHAI KISHORDAS VS. KESHAVLAL BADGMAL AND ANOTHER.

For the Defendant-appellant.—Mr. L A Shah.

For the Plaintiff-respondent.—Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Ahmedabad. The plaintiffs in this case sued the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 4,333-10 due on a promissory note. Defendant contended that the claim of the plaintiffs was not true; that plaintiffs were followers of the defendant's Athia faith and managed the defendant's affairs. Defendant further contended that plaintiffs, while managing the affairs, took advantage of their position and made embezzlement of the money paid by the followers of the defendant's faith and that the promissory note sued upon was without consideration. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and directed it to dispose of the suit on the merits. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships said that the objection which was taken to the order of the District Judge was avowedly a purely technical objection. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE KASHATI TENURE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

THE RT. HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL VS. BAI RAJBAI BAPABHAI BAPUJI.

For the Appellant-defendant :—The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. R. R. Desai.

For the Respondent-plaintiff :—Mr. J. D. Inverarity with the Hon. Mr. K. Parekh.

This was an appeal by the Secretary of State from a judgment of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who had decreed in favour of the respondent-plaintiff the holding of a village on the Kashati tenure or town-folks tenure. The appeal was reported in these columns on 22nd February last.

The contention for the defence was that these Kashatis were tenants-at-will, subject to the conditions imposed on them by Government. Mr. Dayaram passed a decree with costs in favour of Bai Rajbai. Against this the Secretary of State appealed.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton delivered the judgment of the Court. He held that the settlement was made with the Kashatis according to the indications of the document, as permanent-holders of the management of the village, subject to specified and possibly to implied conditions, and liable to revision on that account. In the Lower Court the attitude taken and throughout maintained by the defendant, was that he had the absolute and unconditional right to put an end to the possession; not that he had the right to put an end to the possession because of the breach of certain conditions. On the case so presented the defendant had failed. But their Lordships could not determine this suit on a contention not raised in the Lower Court. It was that even conceding that the holding was permanently on the Kashati tenure, the village could not be held so any longer when it got into the possession of one outside of the Kashati family. To this point the adducing of evidence was never directed.

The decree would be settled later.

PALMING OFF A FALSE BRAHMIN MAIDEN FOR A WIFE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. TULSIDAS LUXMAN.

For the accused :—Mr. S. S. Patkar as amicus curiæ.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their lordships have disposed of the appeal preferred by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, of cheating Jivramas Brahmin, by palming off on him a Chohan Rathori Rajputani girl named Bhamri alias Ganga of Meywar, (16), the wife of Hema Rama, as a Brahmin maiden, and receiving from him Rs. 525 as a wedding present in his assumed capacity of the girl's uncle. The accused was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. He was also sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 on the charge of abetment of bigamy, the alternative in default of payment being one month more, but the sentences were ordered to run concurrently. His accomplice Chamnaji Chatraji received a similar sentence; while Bhamri, in view of her youth and inexperience, was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

Bhamri was a resident of Meywar, whence she went to Jodhpur, and resided there for two years. She was an orphan, brought up by her aunt Kesar, who had also contracted marriage with a Brahmin named Devji. She was married to Hema at Gadara in Palanpore. He was a tenant-cultivator of Chamansingh, a Jaghirdar, and was alive. She was inveigled by Dhanaji, a professional kidnapper of girls, and the two accused, on promise of far better cheer than Hema was capable of affording. This induced the girl to desert her husband.

The point to be decided in the present appeal was whether the first accused's sentence should be held to be over four years. If it was, then an appeal would lie, not otherwise. Acting on the decision of the Punjab Chief Court given in 1901, vol. 36, page 83, in the case of Sher Mahomed, their Lordships held that the appeal lay not to the High Court but to the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad.

CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning. The calendar of cases committed for trial is a light one. There are in all five cases, implicating five Hindus and four Mahomedans. Two of the cases were committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, two by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, and one by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. There is one case of attempted murder and grievous hurt, one of counterfeiting King's coin, one of housebreaking and theft, and two of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Jeewa Gaint, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur for attempt to murder and cause grievous hurt.
2. Shanker Gangaram, alias Rama Hari, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft.
3. Ramchandra Devicharan and Tukaram Itoo alias Tukaram Mahadu, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup for housebreaking and theft in a building.
5. Shivram Devji alias Gangaram Bapu, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft.
5. Saiyad Munavarali Mahomed Taki, Fatmabai, Assoobai, and Rabiabai, committed by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, for counterfeiting King's coin, etc.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston (President) Captain S. G. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company; Mr. T. L. Leask, Marine Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. "Bulimba"; and Mr. W. S. Hoseason, First Grade Pilot.

THE Court held an inquiry yesterday afternoon into the circumstances attending the collision of the Leyland Shipping Company's s. s. "Planet Neptune" with the dock wall, while proceeding into the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 17th March. Mr. R. S. Mitchell, R.N.R., Engineer of the s. s. "Knight Errant," and Captain F. Chappel, Master of the s.s. "Madura," were appointed assessors to assist the Court in the inquiry. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government; Mr. Cohen, Barrister-at-Law, represented the owners of the vessel; Mr. Jones, of Messrs Smetham and Co., Solicitors, was for Captain W. E. Price, Master of the s. s. "Planet Neptune," and Mr. Payne, of Messrs Payne and Co, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. R. Walker, the Pilot, who piloted the vessel.

Mr. A. Hughes, Fourth Engineer, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the time that a certain crew gave him was the time the Pilot had given the latter. He transmitted all the orders to the Second Engineer, who executed them all. The engines moved astern when the order came down from the bridge. It was not correct when he had formerly said that the engines did not move when the order was received. He felt a bump. He was not called up to the Captain's room or to the Pilot.

Examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that he had not checked his clock with any other clock afterwards. It was a fact that the Captain rang out three times after the first order "full astern". He was quite sure that there was only one minute between "easy astern" and "full astern."

Examined by Mr. Cohen, the witness said that when the orders were received, he shouted them out to the Second Engineer, and then made the entries. All the entries were made as the orders were given.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said that the rings by the Captain were given after the first order, "full astern." It was usual to put "stop" in between "full ahead" and "full astern." The order "stop" would be noted down, and it was unusual that it was not done so on a previous occasion.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that on other occasions also, the "stop" had not been noted down.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that there was a black-board on the ship, but they did not note down the orders on that.

Questioned by the Third Engineer, the witness said that he had been at sea seven weeks.

Mr. R. C. Shannon, Chief Engineer, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was in the engine-room on the bottom platform when the ship entered the dock. The Second Engineer was working the engines. He was satisfied with the Second Engineer who did his duties well. The first speed that he got was "half speed ahead," then "easy ahead," which would approximately give a speed of three knots in the engine-room. He heard the order rung down "easy astern." When the order "easy astern" was given he saw the Second Engineer reversing the wheel. It would take from 15 seconds to reverse the wheel. Sometimes they had to reverse the wheel again and again. This time the Second Engineer had to do it twice to get the steam enter. This probably caused half a minute's delay. He heard the "full speed astern" rung down, and he noticed the engines moving. There was less power in going astern and therefore increased revolutions. He heard the bell rung two or three times, which was after the last order. The Third Engineer was at the stop bell at the time. The whole of the engine room was under the witness' eye and he was sure it was effectually served. If there was any delay, it was due to the engines centring entirely, and not to any inefficiency on the part of the staff.

Examined by Mr. Payne, the witness further said that it was not unusual to have to turn the wheel three times to get the steam in. It was not unusual to take half a minute in reversing the engines. He had never had any trouble about the reversing before. He did not remember having cautioned the Captain about allowing him time to reverse the engines. The suggestion that the accident was due to the engines failing to go astern was absolutely without foundation. As far as the engines were concerned the Captain had no necessity to ring three times. Half a minute's delay in reversing the engines was an ordinary occurrence, and ought not to have made the Captain ring three times.

Some further evidence was recorded, and the Court adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. C. B. Robinson (Chairman), and Samaldas P. Jivandas.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of about 20 cases yesterday morning, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas (Chairman), Tribhovandas Mangaldas and Rao Bahadar N. N. Nanavati.

Thirty-three cases were disposed of by the Bench, some of which were against persons of disorderly behaviour. The accused were convicted and fined.

DADAR.

Before Mr. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman), and Dr. B. B. Dadarkar.

Their Worships disposed of 12 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against hawkers for so exposing articles as to cause obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

Indian Evidence Law.

THE condition of the law of evidence, as well as the condition of many other branches of the law of India, affords continual illustrations of the extraordinary intricacy and difficulty which arises from the combination of the very greatest practical sagacity with an absence of sound theory, or, what is still worse, with the presence of unsound theory. No one who has not seen it could possibly imagine how obscure the meaning of a clever man may become when he is forced to squeeze it into the terms of a theory which does not fit it and is not true. I will give one or two illustrations of my meaning. The expression "Hearsay is no evidence" early obtained considerable currency in the Indian courts. In a general way, its meaning is clear enough, and, what is more, is true; but when considered as the scientific expression of a general truth, from which rules can be reduced in particular cases, it is inaccurate, faulty and obscure to the last degree. The objections to it are, that both "Hearsay" and "Evidence" are words of the most uncertain kind, each of which may mean several different things. For instance, hearsay may mean what you have heard a man say, and this is its most obvious meaning; but it is difficult to imagine a grosser absurdity than the assertion that no one is ever to prove, in a judicial proceeding, anything said by any other person. "Hearsay," again, may be taken to mean that which a person did not perceive with his own organs of perception, but this is not the natural sense of the word, and it is almost impossible in practice to divest a word of its natural meaning.

The word "evidence" is also exceedingly ambiguous. It may mean that which a witness says in Court. It may mean the facts to which he testifies regarded as a ground-work for further inference. Notwithstanding this, the phrase "hearsay" is no evidence; being emphatic and easy to recollect stuck in the ears and in the minds of lawyers, and has been taken by many text-writers as the principle on which their statement of the most important branch of the law should be arranged. They accordingly took to describing as "hearsay" every fact of which evidence was by law excluded; in short, they turned "hearsay is no evidence," into "that which is not evidence is hearsay." They did not, however, do this expressly; they did it by describing as exceptions to the rule excluding hearsay all cases which evidence was admitted of anything which would have been excluded but for such exceptions. One of the Judges, if I am not mistaken, called such evidence "written hearsay" and so indifferent are Indian lawyers in general to the abuse of language for the sake of momentary convenience that it probably never struck him that this was a contradiction in terms. I think however, that it is hard to expect people to understand, bear in mind, and follow out in all its ramifications a system which employs language in such a peculiar manner as to call ancient deeds "written hearsay." To talk of hearing a document is like talking of seeing a sound.

I now turn to the ambiguity of the word "evidence" to which I have already referred. As I have just said, "evidence" sometimes means a fact which suggests an inference. For instance, it is common to say,—"recent possession of stolen goods is evidence of theft," that is, the fact of such possession suggests the inference of theft. At other times, and I think more frequently, "evidence" means what a witness actually says in Court, or that which he produces. For instance, we say the evidence which he gave was true, I might occupy, I will not say the attention but the time of readers for an indefinite period if I were to attempt to describe the amount of confusion and obscurity which the neglect of this simple and obvious distinction has thrown over the whole subject. I will content myself with observing that it produces the effect of giving a double meaning to every expression into which the word "evidence," is introduced. "Circumstantial evidence," "hearsay evidence," "direct evidence" "primary evidence," "best evidence," have each two sets of meanings, and the result is, that it is almost impossible to arrive at a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the whole subject, or see how its various parts are related to each other, without an amount of study, thought, and practical acquaintance with the actual working of the rules of evidence which few people are in a position to bestow upon the subject.

"OXONIAN."

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

2-09 Mulla and M Esmailji Fateally vs Ratanbai and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-08	Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part heard.	
800-08	Payne and Co Karimji Jivanji vs Karmalli Abdulla Tyabji D and Co	
927-07	Mulji and K, Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co Partheard.	
761-08	Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and another vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and Co	
459-05	Malvi H M and R Jeynarayen Foolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhaishanker K and G	
343-07	M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and other, S A Tyabji.	
367-06	Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.	
168-07	Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909.

THE RECENT TROUBLES AT KABUL.

SINCE the death of Abdur Rahman, seven years ago, periodical reports of plots and conspiracies against his successor have filtered down the Khyber, and according to the veracious compilers of Kabul news the capital has been more than once on the brink of a revolution promoted by members of the reigning family and their priestly supporters. The Amir Habibullah, however, has hitherto succeeded in preventing any open demonstration against his authority, and a couple of years ago considered his position secure enough to warrant a brief vacation in India, guarded by the conditions that he was not to be entrapped into political conversations or persuaded to make any fresh engagements with us to which exception might be taken by his apprehensive subjects. Although the Government of India has, naturally, observed the most discreet silence as to what actually transpired during the Amir's inspections of our forces and principal cities, one corner of the official purdah was lifted in some of the despatches published in the frontier Bluebook of six months ago. Certain allusions which they contained made it clear that advantage had been taken of the Amir's presence in India to obtain his approval of the proposed expedition against the truculent Zakka Khels, also to elicit his views—in informal conversations—on the general aspects of frontier policy. And doubtless other matters of greater importance were also discussed and verbal understandings arrived at, although nothing appears to have been committed to paper, as the Amir was able to assure the Kabulis after his return that he had not bartered their independence for an increase in his subsidy, agreed to the extension of railways and telegraphs to Afghanistan, or bound himself to any policy which might give the much-feared Feringis opportunities of exploiting their country and its resources.

These declarations were apparently accepted as conclusive proofs of their ruler's *bona fides* until the disclosure of the clauses relating to Afghanistan in the Anglo-Russian protocol. This document which was revealed during the Amir's progress through his outlying provinces aroused all the old suspicions touching his integrity, and although he has, so far, refused to ratify its Afghan sections the Kabulis believe that he will eventually be persuaded to do so and the relations between him and his turbulent subjects have consequently been strained during the past eighteen months. This has been apparent from the stories of cabals against him, which, of late, have been so frequently transmitted over the border, for although they were explained away or contradicted it was evident that trouble of some description was brewing and the Jellalabad revelations of a few days since were not surprising to those who had been observing the trend of our ally's tumultuous affairs. The most sinister feature in the conspiracy which has just been unravelled is the reappearance of that aspiring lady, the Queen-Dowager, in Kabul politics, for although she has been carefully guarded since Abdur Rahman's death, she is known to have been a ceaseless intriguer against Habibullah, whom she regards as a usurper, and judging by the dimensions of the plot she promoted, had numerous and powerful supporters. The Amir will, naturally, not be too communicative—except perhaps in secret despatches to the Viceroy—concerning the danger he has escaped and some time must therefore elapse before we are in possession of full details. Sufficient, however, has already transpired to connect the Beebee Halimah very closely with this attempt to dethrone or assassinate the successful rival of her son, and some account of her restless personality will therefore be interesting at the present juncture. Authentic narratives of modern Afghan affairs are not numerous and those possessing copies of the works of Gray, Hamilton, Wheeler, Martin, Mrs. Kate Daly, and the Amir's own memoirs may by consulting them obtain fugacious glimpses of the lady who has almost succeeded in organising a fresh revolution at Kabul with the object of placing her son Mahomed Oomar upon the throne. According to Dr. Gray who resided for some years at the Court of Abdur Rahman, "her father was a priest and a Syed and therefore hereditarily a beggar; but he was also a Suddozai Durani, and he asked for and received the daughter of Amir Dost Mahomed in marriage." The Beebee Halimah became one of the late Amir's wives a quarter of a century ago—her age is now about forty-five—and the son whose pretensions she has never ceased to advocate was born while Dr. Gray was at Kabul. The physician describes her as a handsome and imperious lady who had much influence with the autocratic Amir and was permitted to intervene in Court politics. On one occasion when summoned to attend her, he writes: "I enquired as to the history of the illness and the habits of the patient and she told me that she was accustomed to inhale tobacco-smoke from a 'chillum' pretty much all day; and that in order to procure sleep she took sixty grains of chloral nightly," a dose more than sufficient to kill a person not habituated to its use in such large quantities. Attempts were made by both the Amir and the Doctor to deprive her of the dangerous drug, but none of them were successful, while her system of espionage was so perfect that the Sultana was able to describe to her physician his own endeavours to limit her allowance of chloral.

All this happened twenty years ago, and the lady's addiction to soporifics does not appear to have impaired her talent for intrigue, which was used during the old Amir's lifetime to obtain the recognition of her son as heir to the Kabul throne. It is not improbable that her artifices would have succeeded had Abdur Rahman's life been prolonged, but Mahomed Oomar had not reached his teens when his father died, and the elder brother was at once proclaimed Sovereign, having secured the support of Nasrullah and the army which the latter then commanded. For it must be remembered that the government of Afghanistan is based upon military autocracy, and whoever has the support of the soldiery is King, a contingency which was fully appreciated and provided for in the careful dispositions made by Abdur Rahman for a peaceful succession after his demise. The ex-Queen-Sultana was at once interned in her own palace and deprived, as far as possible, of all opportunities for propagating mischief against the new Amir, while as soon as her son was old enough he was allotted a subordinate position in his half-brother's administration. But these precautionary measures do not seem to have been successful, as during the past seven years there have been periodical reports of plots against Habibullah which have been ascribed to the Sultana's influences, for the capital is a veritable hot-bed of intrigue which needed all the old Amir's drastic punishments to keep it under control. Under his successor these have been considerably relaxed, although the gravity of the recent situation has evidently overcome the present ruler's repugnance to those holocausts which were his father's principal methods of preserving subjection, for according to the accounts which have reached us he has decimated the conspirators, and those horrible places of detention, the Kabul prisons—described in Mr. Martin's book—have doubtless received large accessions to their inmates. The Sultana and her son, however, are objects towards whom the Amir dare not attempt merciless retribution as that might provoke an insurrection among the Kabulis and the soldiery who are said to be attached to their cause. "The first and most important advice," wrote Abdur Rahman in his political testament, "that I give to my successor and people to make Afghanistan into a great Kingdom is to impress upon their minds the value of unity; unity and unity alone can make it into a great power. All the royal family, nobility and people must have one mind, one interest and one opinion to safeguard their homes." Under his strong domination this ideal was practically achieved, for he put away or banished every one opposed to it, but in the less competent hands of his son, conditions which had been temporarily eradicated are re-appearing, and the recent conspiracy is but one of many indications that the unity of Abdur Rahman's era has succumbed to influences which may culminate in a rebellion unless Habibullah is able to retrieve his lost popularity and demonstrate to the Kabulis that he is their invincible master.

THE PRESS OF CHINA.

ALTHOUGH printing is said to have been known in China since B.C. 150 and movable type-printing since the middle of the tenth century, the Celestial Empire has at the present day only one Chinese-owned and operated press of any standing. More remarkable still is the fact that the official "Peking Gazette" is the oldest newspaper in the world. China has never adopted the form of journalism which obtains in the rest of the civilised world. It is only within the last half century that she has attempted to issue newspapers after Eastern methods. Dr. Stuart, at Shanghai, lectured on the subject the other day, and expressed astonishment that notwithstanding their regard for literature and various mental activities, what we understand as periodical literature has never until the present been considered by the Chinese. He attributed the fact to the high literary ideals and literary heritage of the people and averred that to be the cause which still militated against the development of the Press. The stilted style of the eight-legged essay, which has been laid aside now for only a few years, did not readily lend itself to the uses of a newspaper. Veneration for written character and the literary pride of the scholar class also stood in the way of producing anything that was to pass from hand to hand among all sorts and conditions of men. Even yet, scholars are unwilling to risk their literary reputations in writing anything that does not completely conform to the accepted literary models. And how short a time it has been since it was well nigh impossible, and only by using the bait of some intensely interesting subject has it become possible, to persuade men educated under the old regime to read anything written in a style differing from the scholastic. Moreover, the average Chinese has not yet evinced any great degree of news-hunger, being stolid and indifferent to things which are happening beyond the range of his own personal knowledge. Dr. Stuart declares a larger proportion of the Chinese population to be unable to read than is generally supposed, so that even if newspapers were published there would be an insufficient number of peoples to read them. The Chinese language cannot be written in Roman characters, there being at least sixty-four distinct sounds in ordinary Mandarin, and very few people can read Chinese characters. So far the freedom of the Press, as understood in western lands, has not yet been recognized in China. The publication of matter obnoxious to the higher officials usually resulted in the suppression of the paper, the practical confiscation of its property, and the imprisonment or other severe punishment of its editor. In the lack of laws defining libel, and the failure of equitable criminal procedure, the questions of the continuance of a newspaper enterprise and of the liberty of its editors was too uncertain to warrant embarking upon such a treacherous sea. So we find the earliest ventures being made in those places under foreign protection, as Macao, Hongkong, and Shanghai. In other cases the foreigner was at least the nominal proprietor and editor, thus hiding from official dangers behind extra-territoriality. Still there is hope, for several vernacular papers in colloquial Chinese are published in Peking and some of them have proved eminently successful. With the spread of education and the opening up of communications the desire for news will grow and a rapid development of the newspaper Press is confidently looked forward to.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

THE appointment of an Adviser to Indian Students in England and an Advisory Committee has long been advocated and the recent disclosures as to the evil influences of India House have doubtless convinced the Secretary of State of the necessity for immediate action. How to protect Indian youths during their sojourn in England is a problem which has never been satisfactorily solved, private enterprise in that direction having been found unprofitable. Upon what lines the new Committee, which we are told is to have Lord Ampthill as President, proposes to proceed, we have yet to learn, but the selection of Professor Thomas Arnold, as Adviser, promises well from the students' point of view. Mr. Arnold, who has been Assistant Librarian at the India Office since 1904 and Professor of Arabic in the London University, was connected for a long time with the Punjab University and was for ten years on the staff of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Sir William Curzon Willie has also special qualifications for his appointment to the Committee. Besides filling various secretarial offices he was Resident, successively, in Nepal, Central India and Rajputana and is as intimately acquainted with the people of this country as any Anglo-Indian can well be. Mr. Theodore Morison's qualifications resemble those of Professor Arnold. He was connected with the Aligarh College and was for six years Principal of that institution. No one could be better acquainted than these two with the needs of Indian youths in England. The Committee is to have other members, mainly Indian residents in London we learn, but the list has not been wired out. It is evident, however, that adequate measures are to be taken to meet the necessities of the case, and if the Indian youth hereafter becomes a seditionist it will not be for want of good advice.

THE PECHEY-PHIPSON SANITARIUM.

IN another column we publish the annual report of the Pechy-Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children at Nasik, from which it will be seen that during the year eighty-two families, consisting of three hundred and sixty-six persons, availed themselves of the cottages. The report makes mention with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, and it is to perpetuate her memory that the name of the institution has been changed. We feel sure that the deficit of Rs. 1,981, incurred by the cost of structural alterations, will speedily be wiped out from the same consideration. The value of such an institution in Bombay, where many workers get only microscopical salaries, cannot be overestimated, and it is to be hoped that the current year will see a generous response to the appeal for sadly needed funds.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE announcement that General Sir O'Moore Creagh will succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India has been long anticipated. Public opinion proclaimed him the only possible successor months ago. His appointment is a compliment to the Indian Army as he belonged to that from the year 1870 and to the Bombay Presidency in which he held his first staff appointment. Sir O'Moore, as his name would imply, is, like the present Commander-in-Chief, an Irishman and equally as keen a soldier. He has seen much service and commanded the Indian troops in North China after the relief of the Legations. We have faith in him and believe he may be trusted to continue Lord Kitchener's policy in India and complete the schemes the retiring Commander-in-Chief must perforce leave unfinished.

THE COMMONS AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

IT seems practically certain that the India Councils Bill will emerge from the Commons in precisely the same condition as it entered the Lords. Clause 3 will be restored and it will then be left to the Lords to adopt it—or throw it out again. We do not suppose they will—though the Opposition realises its dangers. Mr. Balfour has observed that the Bill having gone so far, must be passed without mutilation, and we may take it the Opposition will hesitate before rejecting Mr. Balfour's advice—though he gave it with much anxiety and doubt as to the effect of the Bill and, on behalf of the Opposition, disclaimed responsibility for the consequences.

SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY JEKKINS are both well on the way to recovery from their recent motor accident, and Sir Lawrence's departure for India to assume the Chief Justiceship of the Bengal High Court will now only be a week later than was originally intended. He left by the P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" from Marseilles on Thursday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

Parliament and Somaliland.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

"WELL, what do you think of it? I have never seen anything like it." These words were addressed to me yesterday by a well-known publicist, who is not easily given to panic and who indeed is one of the most unexcitable persons I know. The "it" of course refers to the sensation which has prevailed throughout the country since the First Lord of the Admiralty delivered his memorable speech. Mr. George Meredith in one of his works—"Lord Ormont and his Aminta", if my recollection is not at fault—adverts to what he calls "our intermittent ague, the dread of invasion"; but the ferment caused by Mr. McKenna's startling admissions cannot be dismissed with a sneer. From amongst a thousand proofs of the profound impression made by the disclosure as to what is going on in German dockyards I need only select the remarkable letter which appears in yesterday's *Times* from the pen of Mr. Frederic Harrison. The High-Priest of Anti-militarism, though apparently writing before the debate of Tuesday, makes bold to say that our national existence may be in peril within less than a generation, "from the tremendous navy now being hurried on in Germany, from the domineering ambition of the German chiefs, the aspirations and the increase of the German race." Mr. Harrison does not abandon his views as an opponent of Imperial expansion. He still, it seems, regards the Empire as an overwhelming responsibility—a *dominos hereditas*-to be as he thinks resolved into self-governing communities, not as being a permanent and coherent nationality, which it never was and never can be. And, if the coming challenge to our maritime supremacy were to threaten simply the diminution or the loss of some overseas dependencies, he would not regard it as tantamount to national ruin. "But," he declares, "if ever our Empire or our dominion of the seas is challenged, we now see that it will be by no desultory attack in distant waters, not on India, South Africa, nor Australasia, but by direct plunge at the heart of the Empire—on our arsenals, our ports, and the capital. The German navy is not built for distant voyages. It is built to act only as the spear-head of a magnificent army. This army, as we know, has been trained for sudden transmarine descent on a coast; and for this end every road, well, bridge, and smithy in the east of England and Scotland has been docketed in the German War Office." Poor Colonel Lockwood, who has been made the object of so much opprobrium for calling attention to the operations of so-called German spies in East-Anglia, now finds himself avenged in an unexpected quarter. The Nationalists and the Lobourites, always excepting plucky Mr. John Ward, the level-headed ex-navvy who sits for Stoke-upon-Trent, have not been converted, but the Anti-Armaments party led by Sir John Brunner are at any rate divided and they did not dare to propose their amendment. This had been placed in the hands of the member for Roehdale, Mr. Harvey and his declaration made on the second day of the debate that the amendment standing in his name would not be moved was received with general cheers. One result of the clean breast of the position made by the First Lord and the Prime Minister is a consensus of opinion that *conte que conte* there must be no false economy at this crisis. Whether the disclosures will prove to have seriously damaged the Government remains to be seen. The more ardent spirits in the Opposition ranks are making all the party capital they can out of the matters, and that is legitimate. But it is to be hoped that Mr. Bonar Law's almost incredible indiscretion of last night will not be repeated. Mr. Bonar Law will probably be in the next Cabinet and he cannot afford to be off his guard. Whilst he was speaking, he was interrupted by Mr. Thomas Lough. Mr. Bonar Law retorted: "I am not going to say anything on that subject (Admiral von Tripitz's statements), but I think the House will understand that in a case of that kind we have not to consider what a Power with whom we may possibly be at war says, but what it will do." This remark created a great uproar, a kind of anti-militarist shouting repeatedly "Oh" and "No," Mr. Bonar Law saw that he had made a mistake and expressed regret, but said it was not his fault that he uttered the regrettable remark. With this exception the situation has so far been singularly free form the use of language calculated to provoke angry and perhaps perilous retorts from the other side of the North Sea.

PARLIAMENT AND SOMALILAND.

There was a particularly interesting debate in the House of Commons on Monday, with respect to the ever recurring trouble in Somaliland. The discussion was opened by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Seely), one of the successes of the present Government, who, in a short and lucid speech, explained the existing situation caused by "our old friend Mohammed Abdullah, commonly called the Mad Mullah:—why mad," said the hon. gentleman, "I cannot conceive because from his own point of view certainly anybody less mad than that potentate I cannot myself imagine." I remember hearing an authority once suggest that Mad Mullah meant the Mullah of Mad as we might say the Mullah of Margon if there be such a person. Sir Gilbert Parker, who of course knows everything, stated later in the debate that the injurious adjective—injurious as it is used by Parliamentary ignoramuses, really means a man "specially blessed by heaven." "It is," he added, "really a religious title which is applied to the Leader of the Faithful." Captain Baring, who also took part in the debate, ought to know if he is correctly reported as having said he was the only member of the Committee of the whole House who had had transactions with the Mullah, to whose sanity the gallant member testified. Later, Colonel Seely stated that there is only one person in England acquainted with the Mullah, namely Sir Alfred Pease, so Captain Baring's transactions were apparently carried on by proxy. However when Sir A. Pease knew Mohammed Abdullah, he was only an interpreter. He has got up in the world since then. A piquant feature of the debate was Mr. John Dillon's grave announcement that set the House in a roar of laughter. "Five years ago," said the Member for East Mayo, "I received a long letter from the Mullah, inviting me to go out and spend three months with him. I did not accept that invitation, but he assured me that if I did go out and spend three months with him he would convince me of his absolutely peaceful intentions towards this country." Captain Baring, from his knowledge of Somaliland, opposed the building of a railway to the hinterland. In his opinion the plan suggested by Mr. Balfour of using some form of motor is far more likely to be successful. Captain Baring suggested that the Mullah is getting the arms—which make him so dangerous—partly from Abyssinia and partly from the Persian Gulf. It is, the member for Winchester pointed out, of the first importance that we should remain in Somaliland, "for with a hostile Power there across our road to India our position would be practically untenable." Sir Clement Hill who, before he became an M.P., was head of the African Department in the Foreign Office, expressed a different view as to the proposed railway—he thinks it must come sooner or later if we are not going to abandon the Protectorate. It is certainly not very creditable to us that in this part of the world we should be dependent upon German steamers. The advisability of subsidising some or one of the British lines serving the east coast of Africa was urged and Colonel Seely's remarks on this point were not discouraging. Although the Government are opposed to subsidies they feel it to be unfortunate, he tells us, that there should be one part of the world's surface where we have no ships.

MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F. S. A.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts on Monday Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, who recently resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of the Royal Society, an appointment he had held for 30 years, was presented with a handsome silver salver, and a cheque for one hundred guineas for the purchase of books subscribed for by present and past members of the Council, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard for him, not only on account of his valuable services to the Society, and his distinction as an antiquary, and author, but for the sterling worth and great attractiveness of his character and personality. The presentation was made in felicitous terms by Sir William Henry White, Chairman of the Council. The late Chief Naval Constructor is a West countryman on both the paternal and maternal side and the downright thoroughness of the Devonshire man and the sympathetic considerateness of the Cornishman always comes out in him in the discharge of such public duties and the confidence he thus inspires was evident in the spontaneity, directness and simplicity of Mr. Wheatley's reply. Among the members of the Council present on this interesting occasion were Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., Sir George Birdwood, Sir William Crookes, Mr. Lewis Foreman Day (who with Sir George Birdwood and Professor J. M. Thomson, F. R. S. was responsible for the design of the silver salver), the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir George Gibb, Colonel Holden F.R.S., Sir John Cameron Lamb, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir William T. Lewis, Sir Boverton Redwood, Sir Owen Roberts, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Carmichael Thomas, Professor J. M. Thomson, F.R.S., Sir William Hood Treacher, and Sir John Wolfe Barry, with Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary. That so large a Council should have been present on one of the severest and stormiest days of an unusually severe and stormy winter is of itself a proof of the high respect and affection in which Mr. Wheatley has always been regarded by the members of the Royal Society of Arts and their ruling Council. Outside the Royal Society of Arts Mr. Wheatley is one of the best known men in London. He was Clerk to the Royal Society 1861-79; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the English Text Society, 1879-1909; Founder and President of the Samuel Pepys Club 1903-7; President of the Johnson Club 1906-7; and President of the Hampstead Antiquarian Society 1906-7. He is also a great authority on Indexing, and Cataloguing and on the philology of the English language, and has a world-wide reputation as the Editor of Pepys's Diary and Evelyn's Diary, and by his *magnum opus* on "London, Past and Present," in 3 vols.

WHEAT ELEVATORS FOR INDIA.

Sir George Watt contributes an interesting letter to the current number of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts in the desirability of erecting wheat elevators in India, his comments having been suggested by Mr. Noel-Paton's recent brochure on the subject. Sir G. Watt reminds us that it is not by any means the first occasion of the proposal being brought to the attention either of the merchants or of the Government of India. He suspects, however, that the elevators are not likely to come into extensive use until the time has arrived when the fixation of the standards of sale will be made at the port of shipment. Mr. Noel-Paton in his "Notes" expressed doubts as to whether the moral atmosphere of India offers a matrix favourable to the production of a body of competent reliable inspectors. Sir G. Watt expresses himself unable to follow the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in his "moral atmosphere of India." Indeed he has little hesitation in believing that with the progress of commerce and enterprise the disabilities alike of refraction and of a moral atmosphere will disappear. "As matters stand at present," he adds, "the issue seems to be—would it be more advantageous to provide facilities of safe storage than to increase the rolling stock of the Indian railways and to improve the method of shipment? Is it the fact that India 'throws' its wheat exports more immediately on the European markets than is the case with other field of productions. I have at present no means of answering that question, but there seems to me another equally important issue, namely: Is it a fact or not that India enjoys an advantage through the season of the year at which its wheat finds its way to Europe? The bulk of the Indian crop is obtained from March to May, thus considerably before the season of the European crop. If this gives India an advantage, then increased and more perfect methods of export would be decidedly preferable to protection against the undoubted dangers of Indian storage, which protract despatch."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, M.L., in his speech at Bristol the other evening, said *apropos* of the Peers' refusal to accept Clause 3 of the Councils Bill that the action of the House of Lords "was one of the gravest constitutional blunders that any assembly could have committed, and was opposed to the opinion of all the greatest men who had served England in India except Lord Curzon. The "greatest" men! Really the excellent Financial Secretary to the Treasury should be more careful in his use of superlatives.

The members of the Parsi Association of Europe will celebrate the Jamshedi Nauroz festival on Sunday next by a banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel. I understand that the Professor of Zend Philology at Oxford University, Dr. L. H. Mills, is to be one of the principal guests.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS.

Attitude of the Opposition.

THE CHANCES OF CLAUSE THREE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 1.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Buchanan, in moving the second reading of the India Councils Bill, emphasised its generally favourable reception in India and at Home. While he did not doubt that there would be criticism, he hoped that the House would not detract by its vote on the second reading, from the good effect produced in India. He hoped to see Clause 3 restored to the Bill in co-operation with the House of Lords.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

In the debate on the second reading of the India Councils Bill in the House of Commons, Earl Percy said that the Opposition, though they realised its dangers, did not oppose the Bill, because they did not wish to emphasise differences.

Mr. Asquith said that the Bill was no breach of the great traditions of Indian administration, but the natural and legitimate development of the principles on which that Government was based, consistent in every respect with the maintenance of Imperial supremacy.

Mr. Balfour said he felt that the Government was mistaken in initiating this policy, but having gone so far, the Bill must be passed without mutilation. He was so anxious and doubtful as to the effect of the Bill that he must disclaim responsibility for the consequences on behalf of the Opposition.

The second reading of the Bill was adopted without a division.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Arms Seized in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Large seizures of arms and ammunition have been made in St. Petersburg. The arms were at first believed to be connected with a conspiracy, but it transpires that they were intended for the Persian revolutionaries.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD ILL

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Mr. Marion Crawford is suffering from bronchial pleurisy at Sorrento and is in a most critical condition.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

Germany's Influence.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" absolutely denies that Russia's expression of her readiness to recognise the annexation of Bosnia was due to the pressure of Germany, who simply suggested to all the Powers the advisability of their giving such an assurance.

THE DEATH OF MR. BLYTH.

Col. Patterson Exonerated.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Crewe, replying to Lord Zouche, said that a careful examination proved that the reports connecting Colonel Patterson with the death of Mr. Blyth in East Africa or with falsifying accounts, were unfounded. Lord Crewe had sanctioned Colonel Patterson's return to East Africa, but his health had broken down.

THE CHANCE OF AN ELECTION.

Attitude of the Lords.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Earl of Derby, speaking at Hyde, said that the House of Lords would hesitate at no steps to force an appeal to the country.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

General O'Moore Creagh Appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh has been appointed to succeed Lord Kitchener.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The "Englishman" and "Daily News" publish the following extraordinary rumour afloat in Simla:—"It is asserted that the departure of Lord Kitchener this season will probably see the disappearance of the Commander-in-Chiefship in India and an Army Council of four General Officers as a substitute." Our contemporaries had not then received the above telegram.

"YESTERDAY the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah received a registered parcel containing 186 notes of a thousand rupees each. No letter or direction accompanied. It is suspected they were obtained by the sale of promissory notes recently stolen from Jogendranath Roy of Cossipore. The notes have been sent to Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate of Alipore.

THE LORDS AND THE NAVY.

Budget Rejection as Protest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The "Standard" states that Lord Lansdowne will recommend the rejection of the Budget in default of satisfactory assurances with regard to the laying down of eight "Dreadnoughts."

LATER.

A telegram from Pretoria states that, speaking in the House of Assembly, the Attorney-General said that a South African "Dreadnought" had been suggested, but the best present for the Empire was a united community. He was convinced that in the event of a European war, South Africa would stand as one man with the Empire.

RAILWAYS IN ABYSSINIA.

Menelik's Refusal to Sanction.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The French Minister at Addis Abeba having informed Emperor Menelik of the Chamber's approval of the Jibutil-Addis Abeba Railway Bill, the Emperor replied that the concession had been cancelled on the ground of the non-fulfilment of its terms.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

Departure from Malta.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A cable from Malta reports the arrival and departure of the "Muriel," after a fine passage from Aden, during which she was somewhat delayed by calms. The next port of call seems to be uncertain, but Mr. Scovell's original intention was to proceed to Piraeus.

Our issue of Monday next will contain a further instalment of the log of the "Muriel" from Suez to Port Said.

MURDER OF A TAHSILDAR.

Three Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

At the Sessions Judge's Court, Bellary, before Mr. T. Forbes, Calingappa, Ramachandrappa, Hanumakka and Kappreachar pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment of, on the 6th February last, causing the death of M. Kristnayya Chetty, late Tahsildar, Adoni.

Mr. C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution.

Having argued the case, the Sessions Judge summed up to the assessors.

The prosecution withdrew the case against the second prisoner, Kurnam Ramachandrappa, who was acquitted.

The Assessors found the prisoners Nos. 1, 3, and 4 guilty of murder.

Judgment was reserved till Monday.

SEDITON IN TINNEVELLY.

Prosecution of Vakils.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. T. Richmond, on behalf of Government, filed petitions before their Lordships praying that Ganapathi Sastry and T. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, vakils of Tinnevelly, might be proceeded against under the Legal Practitioners Act. These vakils had given evidence in the Tinnevelly Sedition trials, in which they admitted having organised and taken part in certain seditious meetings which were got up in honour of Bepin Chandra Pal, also of prisoner Chidambaram Pillay while the latter was an accused person before the District Magistrate.

After some discussion, the case was adjourned.

THE LATE SREENIVASA IYER.

Resolution of Condolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

The following resolution of condolence was passed by the Madras Government:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council heard with deep regret of the death of Dewan Bahadur R. V. Sreenivasa Iyer, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration and member of the Legislative Council of this Presidency. During the long period of over thirty-six years in the service of Government he filled many important offices with great distinction. As Inspector-General of Registration he showed marked ability and zeal. He introduced many reforms of great value to the public during his administration of the department.

"By the death of Dewan Bahadur R. V. Sreenivasa Iyer, Government have lost a valuable public servant."

The Government have appointed Mr. C. M. Schmidt, Registrar, Chief Secretary's Office, to fill the vacancy.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

High Court Proceedings.

JUDGES DIFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Their Lordships Justices Benson and Sankaran Nair delivered separate judgments at the High Court to-day in connection with the appeals filed by the accused in the Tinnevelly Riots cases. Regarding Loganatha Iyer of the Hindu College, Sankaranaryana Pillay, owner of the National Emporium, Ramalingam Pillay and Kanagasabapathi Pillay their Lordships differed, Mr. Justice Benson upholding their conviction and sentence while Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair disbelieved the prosecution story regarding them and was for acquitting them. The cases of these appellants will be referred to a third Judge to be heard on Monday next.

Regarding the appellant Swaminatha Pillay both Judges agreed there was no evidence to support the conviction and he was accordingly acquitted. In regard to Gurunatha Iyer, ex-policeman and the ringleader in the riots, and all the other appellants their Lordships confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeals.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

Reception and Elephant Procession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

At 10 o'clock last night the Lieutenant-Governor gave a dinner party of nearly fifty, after which Their Excellencies held a Reception at Government House at which the principal European residents of Lahore and many Indians attended. The guests were presented to the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto in the Throne Room, and afterwards all assembled on the lawn, which presented an animated scene in brilliant moonlight. The grounds were hung with Chinese lanterns and the Police Band was in attendance.

To-day the great feature of the Viceregal visit was an imposing elephant procession through the native city. The procession itself was the most picturesque, but doubly so when seen passing through the narrow, winding and truly eastern streets of old Lahore. When the day was still young large crowds of natives thronged the streets along which the procession was to pass later in the morning, and in a very short time every possible vantage point bore its little knot of excited sightseers. Practically everywhere people were quiet and orderly and sat for the most part silently contemplating the energetic sahibs and others who were galloping to and fro along the route. The brightest and at the same time the gayest spots among the crowds were formed by groups of school-children who were massed together at various open spots on the roadside. Bazars were everywhere decorated for the occasion and the Delhi Gate of the city was a beautiful sight.

The procession began at Government House at 8-30, when Their Excellencies drove to the railway station.

There the procession was formed up, headed by a squadron of the 25th Cavalry, with trumpeters, the Inspector-General of Police on horseback, the two Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Committee on horseback, a battery of the Royal Artillery, the Band, and then ten elephants.

On the first elephant were the Hon'ble Mr. Younghusband, Mr. Fenton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons; on the second the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hajat Khan and the Hon'ble Mr. Harkishen Lal; on the third Major-General Pearson, C.B., Mr. Pearson, and Captain Thurton; on the fourth the Hon'ble Mr. Merk and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reid; on the fifth Miss N. Dane, Major Bayley and Captain Russell; on the sixth His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Dane; and the seventh Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke Lawless, Captain Lord Francis Scott, and Captain Muir, A.-D.-C's.; on the eighth Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary, Captain Mackenzie, Military Secretary, and Captain Jelf; on the ninth Lady Eileen Elliot and Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary; on the tenth their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto, with escort.

A squadron of the 25th Cavalry closed the procession.

From the station the cortege moved to Landa Bazar and through the massive Delhi Gate into the heart of old Lahore, past Nazir Khan's mosque to Bhati Gate, where it left the city proper and Anarkali Bazar through an imposing triumphal arch. From this bazar the procession came to the Gol Bagh gardens surrounding the Town Hall and University Hall. The centre of the gardens was taken up by massed students of the D. A. V. College, with banners. Dismounting from the elephant the Viceroy and Lady Minto entered a carriage and drove to Government House along the Mall with escorts of troops who were in the procession.

This afternoon Their Excellencies went to a Garden Party given by the Punjab Chiefs Association at the Shalimar Gardens. Addresses were to have been given by the Punjab branch of the Muslim League and the Punjab Hindu Sabha, but it was decided that only the address of the Chiefs Association should be given at the gardens, the others being reserved for Saturday at Government House.

Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan, the victor of Maiwand and son of the famous Amir Shere Ali Khan of Afghanistan, who has been residing in India for the past twenty-one years as the honoured guest of the Government of India, was invited to luncheon at Government House, Lahore, on Friday, in order to meet the Viceroy.

The Viceroy having consented to receive from the University of the Punjab the degree of Doctor of Literature, a special Convocation of the Senate will be held on Saturday afternoon when the degree will be conferred on His Excellency.

THE NAIHATI RIOTS.

Serious Attack on a European.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The riot at Naihati yesterday was due to Mr. Mackenzie, the Manager of the Naihati Mills, having struck a boy employed in the Mill, who had given him an impudent reply. Fifteen hundred hands struck work and invaded the office. Subsequently, they attacked the European assistants' mess, where Mr. Mackenzie had taken refuge, and on the latter making for his bungalow to protect his wife they followed him thither and wrecked the interior of the house, doing damage to the amount of Rs. 800. The District Magistrate of the 24-Pergannas was wired for, and on his arrival with a force of armed police the rioters dispersed.

WE are informed by a reliable correspondent that, as a result of the freight and passenger service between Bombay and East Africa being practically monopolised by the German East Africa line of steamers, a large number of Bombay merchants have made arrangements with the Bombay Persia S. N. Company to run a steamer every three weeks between Bombay and East Africa at reasonable rates of freight and passage. This fact having been communicated to the Zanzibar merchants, they held a meeting of all Indians under the presidency of Saleh Mahomed Kasmani, who wired to the Bombay merchants as follows:—"General meeting of all Indians, more than 2,500, unanimously congratulate you for the arrangement made with the Bombay Persia S. N. Co. to run their steamers regularly on this side of Africa and request you to be firm."

WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE.

By Helen Mathers.

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THE reason is very simple—because they are not men.

They have usually neither the physical strength to enforce and carry to its legitimate conclusion the discharge of executive, administrative, judicial or other public duties, nor the control of nerves that enables men to support with phlegm all ordinary and most extraordinary emergencies of existence, and deal with them in commonsense, efficient manner.

Nature, in short, has interposed a woman's health between her and man's burdens, safeguarding her for much more important proposes than recording votes about things the majority of them can't possibly form any opinion of, and 99 women out of every hundred have the wit to know and profit by the fact.

Nice women don't like practical politics, and things that make their heads ache, and when they realise that voting involves a close study, and thorough knowledge of finance, agriculture, commerce, etc., to the neglect of pleasant home duties, they just laugh and shrug their shoulders, content to let one-half of the race plunge into the heavy industries of the nation, while they themselves contentedly stand outside satisfied with the part they play as citizens, and the upholding of the standard of the ideal—more or less worthily.

To be a satisfactory wife and mother, an efficient house-mistress, a useful member of society, a philanthropist within the scope of her purse, takes a woman all her time, and I would like to make a sporting wager that if the whole of Great Britian were polled street by street, house by house, from one end to the other, not one woman in a thousand, or even ten thousand would evince the smallest desire to have the vote or even if its use were forced on her, know how to use it!

It is with the utmost difficulty now, that a woman can be induced to record her vote even as a householder. When she does, it is because either a Progressive or a Moderate has in some way trodden on her feminine corns, and she wants to range herself on the other side. Or a nice man has called to solicit her aid, and she happens to like the shape of his nose, or some trick of speech, and so with many murmurs she gets herself to the polling station, and has to get someone to tell her how to fill in the papers.

Women know well enough how to wield the weapon of sex, understand every turn and trick of that handle, but for the weapon of suffrage they have a profound distrust that is purely instinctive, but like most instincts, extremely valuable in self-defence. They eye it askance—find it awkward, elusive, uncertain in its action, and inefficient in its results. It dawns on them that they can't have their cake and eat it—possess the right of unrestricted competition with man and yet claim his chivalrous respect—in short assail and be sheltered by the poor thing, at one and the same moment!

The women of the aristocratic and upper classes are far too busy having the good time their men ensure to them, and the others much too occupied doing their duty, and struggling to make both ends meet, to bother about "rights" or wrongs. But one and all agree in repudiating the rowdy doings of the unsexed females who gaily exclaim: "Let us go out, and break something," and forthwith smash windows padlock themselves to railings, smack policeman's faces, playfully roll with them in the gutter, and drag into the dust and mire of the street, woman's prestige, and all the privileges and sanctities of her life.

Brilliant organisation and an hysterical love of publicity may fill a few streets with a militant procession of women who want the vote, but all London would not hold the army of wives, mothers, and daughters who repudiate it. We hear the clamour of the one, but the silence of the many passes unnoticed; tier above tier they rise, these noble custodian of the race and it would be well if they found tongue, if only in a whisper, to prove how pure and wholesome the heart of English womanhood still is A true woman knows that if she has no hand in law-making and law-administration, she has not only enormous influence over her husband, and the men of her family, but she has the moulding of the child, the future law-maker, in her hands, and she can so make him love and reverence all womankood that he will never go against it—never withhold anything that is good for her, or (in the words of Goldwin Smith) give her anything that is bad for her, without injuring himself in the same measure.

Her best interests and the interests of the best men are identical, the welfare of the one sex being bound up with that of the other, therefore she should be satisfied that she is fairly and adequately represented in legislation, and her payment of taxes returned to her by the protection of the police, the maintenance of law and order, the relief of the poor, and the sheltering of the old and the sick, in all of which she enjoys the same rights as do men.

The care of girls of the working-class in service and shops, the rearing and maintenance of children, the improving of Society, the simplification and elevation of household crafts into the honourable position they ought to enjoy; the diminution of sweating by co-operation, suppression of extravagance in dress, the diminishing birth-rate, and the inability to perform the function of maternity (the most pressing problem of the day); the better education of middle-class girls; all these questions are women's questions for the single as well as the married, all these have nothing to do with the Vote, and affect the happiness of thousends even millions of women.

If, however, they are determined to neglect those duties that no man can properly perform, and which must constantly go undone, if will be well if before aspiring to make laws, they learn to govern themselves. And I suppose no one will deny that, admirable as as they are at all detail work, women are more susceptible to emotion, more easily disorganized by excitement, than men are.

Just imagine women sharing in the fierce passions of an election with their hats askew, their hair out of curl, the colours of their clothes shouting at each other, even if they adopted one decent livery as men do, they wouldn't and couldn't look as quiet and decent as men, because their excitement would be so much greater than men's. Men know when to stop; women, when they once let themselves go, do not, and their loss of prestige would be enormous. And to put it plainly, do women think that if they had the Vote, they could do what men cannot? Is it to be the universal panacea for all the ills from which humanity suffers? I suppose there will be still poverty, and suffering, and sin, and all the other problems with which strong men have struggled from the beginning of time, and when all is said and done, man is a magnanimous brute. At this very time, when most furiously attacked by a section of women, he is so convinced that all legislation which promotes the best interests of women is for the nation's welfare, that year by year he is toiling to remedy the grievances and disabilities under which women suffer. On the whole, men are more fair, just and considerate to women, than women in the masses are to one another, and make by far the best masters.

There is the esprit de corps that binds men together in a strong brotherhood and makes for strength, is wholly missing in women, who do not handle each other well, perhaps because at heart all gracious women have a natural tendency to lean on men, instinctively realizing the common-sense of the law. And alas! it of the difficult problems of life does not seem to have occurred to the disturbers of the peace, that as they develop the other sex's attributes, they are changing their sex to get neither comfort nor glory out of the exchange. They are inconsequent, too, for if you can pin a woman down as to why she wants the Vote, she will say, "O! the laws are so unfair—for instance, if a woman dies without a will, her husband takes all her money." Well, and why not? If the husband has been a good one, providing for his wife whether she is in a good temper, or whether in a bad, whether she is his poison or his food, and he in the natural course of things has provided for her and their children, why should he not inherit? Here is sex antagonism at its rankest—in fact the one aim of the Suffragists seems to be to make enemies of men and women, instead of keeping them one vast brotherhood and sisterhood, inter-dependent on each other for support and happiness.

"I don't think the divorce laws fair to women," is another parrot-cry. Perhaps not, though they are much easier now than formerly but when we get divorce laws as elastic as in America, then good-bye to all purity and self-control in women. As a rule no compulsion is put on a woman to marry a certain man—she takes him "for better, for worse," then let her honourably stand by her bargain. The future of the race forbids constant change of partner—otherwise free love, in women, and the wife who refuses to look her mistake straight in the face, and take its consequences, is pretty certain to make a second mistake when she goes further afield.

"As a woman of property, and a rate and taxpayer, I ought to be able to vote as men do," is another cry, and the answer is obvious. You may be a rich woman, yet have no horse-sense, and another woman who has no money, may be eminently fitted (in the proportion of, say one in a thousand,) to behave like a sensible man, and how are you going to avoid making bad blood between women, when the incapables wield power, and the capables are neither seen nor heard?

The average woman is too impulsive, too hasty, and alas! far too ignorant of practical politics to use the Vote wisely if she got it—she would most certainly fall back on the nearest man to decide all questions for her, and failing her disgusted male relations, the unhappy pastor or doctor would be her chief adviser.

But we have not come to that yet, for when it is realized that the logical sequence to the woman's vote must be a Woman's Parliament, as woman voters will under any Suffrage System be in the majority, which entails the government of this country by women then it will be found that even if by their lawless tactics, a few thousand of restless men-women capture the vote, with the consequent power of making the laws that they are powerless to enforce, the masses of English women, as the American women have done, will rise in their majesty, and absolutely decline it, refusing to acquire so-called rights at the cost of all their dearest privileges.

The hand that rocks the cradle still rules the world, and woman to man still symbolises the home, with all its gracious tradition, and to which he returns each night not as the enemy and oppressor, but as the beloved shielder and upholder of that he holds most dear.

THE EXCISE BILL.

Temperance Council's Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 2.

At the meeting of the United Provinces Temperance Council on the 31st ultimo it was resolved that the Council expresses its sense of deep disappointment that the Excise Bill introduced in the Provincial Legislative Council on the 27th ultimo contains no provision for local option which is the most potent means of mitigating the drink evil, and that in other essential respects the Bill is not an improvement on the present law. The Council is strongly of opinion that a reform is essential in the respect of the following matters which should be expressly provided for in the bill: That no shop for the sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs should be opened in any locality where the majority of the adult male inhabitans are opposed thereto; that Municipal Boards for Urban and District Boards for rural areas should be made the licensing authority; that in any case the licensing authority should not be a revenue officer; that the auction of dispesal of licenses should be abolished; that employment of women and children in liquor-shops should be prohibited; that sale of intoxicants to persons under eighteen years age should be prohibited; and that opening shops at fairs and festivals should be abolished.

The Bill referred to will be introduced and referred to a Select Committee at the United Provinces Legislative Council Meeting to-morrow when the debate on the United Provinces Budget will also take place.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

Major Thomas and Major Grimshaw are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command, respectively, of the 84th Punjabis.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major A. H. Wilson, East Surrey Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Gubbins, Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to the Command of the 10th Brigade the Royal Field Artillery at Bangalore, and sails for India on the 16th April.

Lieutenant Mottram, Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain G. A. Hare, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India on the 16th April next, on appointment to the Indian Ordnance Department.

The death is reported of Second-Lieutenant R. L. Richmond, 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Karachi, on the 27th March from dysentry.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA." NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Forster, I. M. S., is appointed Professor of Pathology, Lahore Medical College.

The services of Captains Cotton, Cheyne, Hardie, Robinson, and Bignell are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MARCH 19, (PARIS, MARCH 20.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Court.—The King on Wednesday went from Biarritz to Pau, where he witnessed Mr. W. Wright's aeroplane fights.—The Queen on Monday attended a demonstration of low temperature experiments at the Royal Institution.—The Prince of Wales spoke at the Guildhall on Saturday on the cadet movement. On Tuesday his Royal Highness presented Dr. C. A. Grierson, of the Indian Linguistic Survey with the Asiatic Society's medal.—Mr. Jesse Collings the Duchess of Beaufort, Sir R. Cathcart, and Sir B. Filmer have been laid up by accidents.

Art.—The Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, in celebration of its 100th exhibition held a banquet on Tuesday.

Ecclesiastical.—The two Archbishops have issued a call to the members of the Church of England to take more interest in foreign missions.—The Congregational Union proposes to raise an endowment fund of £250,000 to provide every minister with a "minimum" stipend of £120.—Dr. Lunn and Father Vaughan criticize the Rev. Joseph Hocking for his speech on Romanism before the Free Church Council.

Elections.—Mr. Hemmerde, M.P., having been appointed Recorder of Liverpool, a bye-election becomes necessary.—In Croydon there will again be a three-cornered fight.

Ireland.—An interesting correspondence between Mr. Cherry, K.C., and Professor Dowden is published.—Mr. Farrell, M.P., sentenced to six months' imprisonment just before Christmas, has been released on the ground of ill-health.—St. Patrick's Day was widely observed in both Ireland and Great Britain.

Labour.—Miners' wages in the federated districts of Great Britain are to be reduced by 5 per cent.—The Imperial Industries Club at its last dinner discussed schemes of co-partnership.

Naval and Military.—The Navy Estimates call for an expenditure of £35,142,700, an increase of £2,923,200.—A large meeting of business men, held in connexion with the jubilee of Harrod's Stores, has recommended all employers to facilitate the enlistment of their men in the Territorial Force.—To strengthen the Field Artillery the Army Council has decided to form additional howitzer batteries.—Two Russian battleships and three cruisers reached Spithead on Tuesday. The officers and men have been entertained on shore.—A battalion of Guards was experimentally carried to Hastings from London in about three hours on Wednesday, by motor-cars.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 11th the Indian Councils Bill was passed. On the 16th Lord Crewe stated that whatever money was necessary for military aviation would be forthcoming.—The House of Commons on the 11th discussed the Swansea School dispute. On the 12th a Bill restricting the sale of liquor on Sunday was read a second time. On the 15th a vote for Somaliland was passed, after discussion on the desirability or otherwise of more active measures against the Mahdi. On the 16th Mr. McKenna introduced the Navy Estimates, and important speeches were delivered by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, chiefly on the situation caused by Germany's strenuous shipbuilding. The debate was continued on Wednesday, and a motion for reduction was dropped.

Political.—Mr. Balfour spoke on Friday at a luncheon given by the Tariff Reform League.—Mr. Churchill writes to say that his views on retaliation are the same as he expressed in 1904.

The Coal Output of the United Kingdom for 1908 shows a decrease of 2·35 per cent.

The National Drink Bill for 1908, Dr. Dawson Burns writes, shows a reduction of nearly £6,000,000.

Wills.—Mr. W. F. Malcolm left £323,973; Captain Wemyss, £785,905; Mr. S. C. Riddle, £663,044; Mr. G. Singer, £126,183; Mr. T. R. S. Temple, £113,578; Lord Robertson, £40,963; Major-General Luard, £7,374; Lord Burton left at least £1,000,600.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Government has accepted tenders for the building of two torpedo-boat destroyers in Scotland, and for the materials of a third, which is to be built in Australia.—The Broken Hill mine dispute is ended.—A joint Anglo-German expedition has punished the New Guinea natives guilty of outrages last year.

Canada.—Our Canadian correspondent says that public opinion favours an energetic naval policy.—The Bill enlarging Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec has been shelved because the two former cannot agree as to the proposed boundaries.—The decrease in the federal revenue appears to be at an end.

Hongkong.—The revenue for 1908 shows a deficit of £52,500, and a deficit of £43,750 is expected this year.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.—The special Session opened on Monday when the House re-elected Mr. Cannon Speaker. President Taft's Message on the tariff simply states that public interest requires Congress to deal with the question at once. Our Correspondent does not anticipate that duties generally will be reduced below the protective point. The Tariff Bill was brought in on Wednesday.

Warships have been sent to patrol the Central American coasts, as the President of Nicaragua is suspected of warlike designs on his neighbours.

Labour.—A miners' strike for better wages is likely in Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Government has ordered an investigation of the charges of obstruction by the Chinese managing directors of the British section of the Tientsin-Yangtsze railway.—The Shanghai-Ning-po question has reached a critical stage.

Congo State.—Belgium has sent her reply to the British representations regarding the Congo State.—In the Belgian Chamber on Tuesday some of the speakers strongly condemned the continuance of forced labour.

France.—A strike has broken out among the postal and telegraph employes.—The Cabinet as agreed to spend £7,600,000 on the navy instead of the £9,000,000 asked by the Minister of Marine.

Germany.—Warships have been ordered to Samoa, where an anti-German agitation is reported.—The Prussian Government is selling part of the forest near Berlin for building purposes.—Berlin children are no longer to be allowed to leave school at the age of 14.—The Reichstag has agreed to a brewing tax.—On Wednesday the Navy Estimates were discussed, with special reference to the British debate.—In a debate on the Army Estimates a general criticized the character and expenditure of officers.

Italy.—Professor Osler reports that the annual number of deaths from malaria has been reduced in 20 years from 21,033 to 4,160.—The Queen of Italy is found to have broken a rib while at Messina.

Persian Gulf.—A British cruiser has captured a dhow with 400 rifles on board.

Portuguese Africa.—Messrs. Cadbury, Messrs. Fry, and Messrs. Rowntree will use no more cocoa from S. Thome and Principe while the present labour conditions last.

Russia.—M. Stolypin, the Premier, is ill, but is now out of danger.—It is understood that the Viceroyalty of the Caucasus is to be abolished.

The Near East.—The Servian reply to Austria-Hungary is regarded at Vienna as unsatisfactory. A further Servian Note replies to the Austrian refusal to proceed with the Austro-Servian Commercial Treaty. It is stated, however, that Servia is ready to take the advice of the Powers.—The Russo-Turkish Protocol for the settlement of the Bulgarian indemnity to Turkey was signed on Tuesday.

Turkey.—Our Constantinople correspondent says that the Committee of Union and Progress, and with them the Ministry, are getting into deep waters.—The Archbishop of Canterbury endorses an appeal for an Armenian Famine Fund.

Sporting.—In Rugby football, Guy's Hospital has won the Hospitals Cup; Wales beat Ireland on Saturday. In the Association game, England beat Wales and Scotland beat Ireland on Monday; the Army beat the Navy, and England beat Germany, on Saturday.—At hockey, England has beaten Ireland.—The Royal Artillery have captured the Military Doubles Championship at racquets.—W. Stone, the Australian, beat H. Chambers at tennis, on Saturday.

Obituary.—Mr. Arnold-Forster; Earl Egerton; Lord Hardwicke; Maj.-Gen. Elliot; Colonel J. F. Horsby; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Rotton; Captain F. H. Hardy; Captain H. C. Macdonald; Canon Storer Clark; Prebendary E. Harris; Captain T. J. H. Rapson; Mr. Dudley Fortescue; Professor Kennet; Mr. J. Purdey; "Marianne Farningham"; General W. J. Palmer and Major Zalinski, U. S. A.—"Times."

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

Strikers Punished.

TELEGRAMS DELAYED.

INCONVENIENCE TO LONDON.

ALL WORK CEASES.

London, March 17.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication between Paris and England was yesterday considerably impeded by the continued effects of a severe storm and of the disaffection amongst the telegraph and telephone operators. Owing to these causes, we have been unable to obtain the use of our special wire, and are, therefore, without the greater part of our customary service of Paris telegrams.

Further disturbances took place yesterday morning in the Central Telegraph Office in Paris, and M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, had to be brought in to restore order. Several demonstrators who had been arrested as ringleaders in Friday's disturbance were brought before the magistrates in the afternoon, and sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment. The result was a fresh outburst in the Central Post Office, and four more arrests were made. The Paris postmen are joining in the strike movement, and it is said that English postmen are sending them £1,000.

A Renter's telegram from Paris says:—The postal and telegraph employees have given notice of a general strike.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

Paris, March 15.

Further disturbances took place at the Central Telegraph Office this morning at the time of the changing of the shifts. The incoming staff, as they entered the hall, refused to work, and loudly reproached the outgoing operators with having despatched during the night all the messages which had been delayed. A turbulent demonstration was made and a number of women clerks, terrified by the shouting, fainted. The head clerks formally called upon the incoming staff to take up the work at once.

Ultimately the intervention of Mr. Simyan, Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, and of M. Lepine became necessary. They entered the hall, and the Under-Secretary ordered the telegraphists to leave the premises or else to go on with their work. Only about twelve or fifteen left their posts, while all the others resumed work. The Republican Guards, which had been ordered into the building, were then withdrawn. The operators who refused to work were immediately suspended. Before leaving they displaced several belts and carried off a number of jacks which serve to make the connection with the various lines.

By three o'clock in the afternoon order appeared to have been restored, and the men were working at their instruments as usual Telegraphic communication was, however somewhat delayed, specially with Germany, Denmark and England, owing to atmospheric conditions. Fourteen wires are down or damaged between Paris and Noisy.

Eight of the postal employees arrested on Friday appeared to-day before the Correctional Tribunal on a charge of insulting Mr. Simyan, the Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs. The majority of them pleaded guilty, but the rest denied that M. Simyan had been insulted, as he had not personally heard the cries which formed the substance of the charge. Counsel for Thibaut, the employee who caused the trouble by calling upon his comrades to strike in the first instance, sharply attacked the administration of M. Simyan.

After the speech of the Public Prosecutor who maintained that malevolent intentions had been manifested, even if there had been no insult, but admitted that there were considerable mitigating circumstances, seven of the accused were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment and costs. The case of the eighth man whose child has just died was adjourned.

On hearing of the sentences the employees of the Central Post Office made fresh disturbances. At half-past four M. Simyan, accompanied by M. Lepine and about fifty Republican guards and police, entered the Central Post Office, to put a stop to the demonstrations, and four employees were arrested. At a quarter-past five M. Lepine left the Post Office and went to the Ministry of the Interior to confer with M. Clemenceau.

Evening.

About a thousand Paris postmen this afternoon proceeded to the Quai de la Rapee. After listening to several speeches, some 350 of them, who should have started on their rounds this evening, formally promised not to go to work. Those due to go on duty at seven o'clock to-morrow morning made the same promise. A telegram was then read announcing that the postmen of England were sending £1,000 to the strikers.

LONDON TELEGRAMS DELAYED.

A notice has been issued from St. Martin's le Grand in the following terms:—

"The General Post Office gives notice of indefinite delay on messages to and from Paris, owing to the strike of telegraphists."

On inquiry at St. Martin's le Grand late last night, our representative was informed that there was ten hours' delay in the transmission of telegrams from Paris to London. The wires were working, but with frequent interruptions, whilst several offices had broken down altogether. The storm and the trouble with the Paris telegraphists were together responsible for the delay, and the officials were unable to say when the conditions would be remedied.

At the London Postal Service Department it was stated that the mail from France yesterday morning was somewhat late, but it was thought that that was due to the weather. "So far as I can judge, the effect of the strike is quite local," said an official. "It may affect the distribution of correspondence in Paris."

HEAVY BUSINESS LOSSES.

The following significant official message was issued from the General Post Office yesterday afternoon:—

"The General Post Office gives notice of indefinite delay to and from Paris, owing to the strike of telegraphists."

At 10 a.m. yesterday the Central Office in Paris failed to reply to a call from London, and shortly afterwards the authorities reported the wire was closed. Previous to this, it had been a matter of extreme difficulty to get messages through on the one wire which was available with anything approaching a reasonable degree of speed, the operator at the Paris end of the wire persisting in misunderstanding the messages transmitted to him, and wasting time by a constant demand for repetition.

To add to the difficulty of the situation, the telephone service between London and Paris is seriously disorganised by the recent storms, and as only one of these wires was in working order yesterday telephoning to Paris became practically an impossibility. Firms with large business interests in the French capital, unable to cable the swift directions upon which modern business seems to depend, tried for hours to get through to their correspondents in Paris by means of the solitary telephone, but without effect, and much business must have been lost through the inability of commercial houses to maintain that close contact necessary.

The notice of delay on telegraphic messages to and from France, which the French postal authorities issued on Monday is, it is needless to say, still in force. That the strike is spreading seems evident, for we are officially informed that the only towns where the wires are working are Havas, Bordeaux, Lile, Calais, and Boulogne. Telegrams despatched from Paris last night and received here this morning stated that the telegraph operators at Lyons, St. Etienne, and Toulon had joined the strikers, and there is every reason to fear that the movement is general throughout France.

The far-reaching nature of the French telegraphists' action is shown by the following fact. All ordinary messages to Italy and Switzerland go through Paris, and, though the General Post Office is doing its best to get these messages through via Berlin, there is little prospect of messages so despatched being transmitted till nightfall, as the ordinary German traffic for the day (which is always very heavy and has precedence over all other traffic) has ceased.

"AT SENDERS RISK."

An official at St. Martin's le Grand admitted the impotence of the authorities. "As to Paris," said our authority, "we are helpless. Message can only be accepted at sender's risk. Communication is still good to Havas, Calais, and Boulogne, but that is of value only for local messages. It may be that the French authorities will assist us by sending messages on by train from those ports, but it is doubtful whether that will be of any benefit, as far as Paris is concerned, in view of the statement that the entire

postal staff is also on strike. We however, have no official information, and have to trust to what may happen over there. All messages handed in at London and provincial offices since noon to-day have been held up, and are steadily accumulating. At present the telegraphic staff see no possibility of getting these messages to their destinations and can only advise the would-be senders to endeavour to communicate by telephone."

On inquiry later in the day at St. Martin's-le-Grand it was found that all attempts to re-establish communication with the Central Office in Paris had failed completely and as a consequence a huge pile of messages was lying there awaiting transmission though many of the large firms in the City, realising the hopelessness of the situation ceased to send in any telegrams for France after about two o'clock in the afternoon, preferring to trust to the ordinary mail service.

STOCKBROKERS AFFECTED.

This strike of the French telegraphists and the partial failure of the French telephone service reveal to a striking extent how much the world of finance and commerce has come to depend upon these modern aids to the expedition of business. Those stockbrokers who have a large French connection are particularly affected. The head of one of the largest English houses said yesterday:—

CHAOS IN PARIS OFFICES.

HEAVY ACCUMULATIONS.

Paris, March 16.

Paris has been taken completely by surprise over the strike of telegraphists and postmen. The incidents of the last few days have shown in markedly unpleasant degree how the whole business life of the French capital can be dislocated and relations with other countries interrupted by the smouldering discontent of State employees—a discontent which threatens at any moment to break out into open flame.

The telegraphists—most of them—are at their posts, but they are burning with indignation against the Administration, and they are demonstrating their grievance by working at a snail's pace—when they work at all. The strike, indeed, has come to be known as "la greve des bras crosies. The result is that telegrams are accumulating at an alarming rate. Last night 2000 telegrams were waiting to be despatched to Berlin and 600 to Nice, whilst messages for Russia, by way of Fredericia, have been hung up.

The inaction yesterday was all the more serious owing to its being the March settlement on the Bourse, involving the despatch of thousands of messages to foreign Bourses. Between two and three thousand telegrams despatched to Paris from provincial towns were delivered here yesterday by the postmen, having made most of their journey as letters. A great number of these came by the Marseilles and Lyons mail train the previous night. I can obtain no confirmation of the widespread rumour that a number of telegraph instruments have been destroyed or maliciously damaged and the delay in communication with London is generally explained by the storm, but delays in communication with other countries are said to be due to an accident to the wire at the Central Telegraph Office. Such is the official version, although there are many to disbelieve it.

The feeling against M. Simyan may be said to have culminated with the mass meeting, in the Tivoli-Vauxhall last night, when 2,000 postal and telegraph employees decided unanimously in favour of a general strike. Representatives of the female telephone staff were also present, and one of them, Mlle. Pech, was loudly cheered as she announced the adherence of the telephonists to the movement. Speeches in denunciation of M. Simyan and the Administration generally were made by M. Montbrand, who presided, M. Perussie Secretary-General of the Association Generale des Agents de Postes, Telegraphs, et Telephones, and M. Thibault, the advocate of the Association Generale. The president put the question of a strike to the vote, and on it being enthusiastically carried, he said:—

"Comrades, when you entered this hall the general strike had not proclaimed. Now it has been. Each of us knows what he has to do."

POLICE GUARDED OFFICES.

This morning, in spite of the declaration of a general strike, the post offices are working very much as usual, and the usual deliveries of letters have been made without any noticeable delay. The post offices also receive telegrams without demur, and the officials promise the delivery of them "almost as before." The only outward visible sings of the strike are the numbers of police guarding the Central Post Office, as well as several other of the principal sub-offices. The Central Telegraph Station in the Rue de Grenelle is surrounded by a cordon of police.

Several post office employees with whom I have spoken express surprise at the alarms of the public. Only a very small minority of whole service, they say have any thoughts of striking but they admit that this minority is large enough to thoroughly disorganise the service if they are united in striking.

Meanwhile, the more peaceful employees now at work protest with considerably indignation against the "sabotage," or scamped work, of the malcontents, specially against the methods of the telegraph operators at the central station who accomplish only a fraction of their usual daily task, while appearing to work as actively as ever. Through various regrettable incident of this kind during the last few years, they say, the Post Office employees have lost almost entirely the reputation for honesty and hard work which they held a few years ago—this on account of a few hundreds of revolutionary agitators who together are scarcely a fifth of the whole.

LONDON IN DESPAIR.

London, March 17.

An ominous silence is still maintained by the French authorities as to the actual extent of the strike of the French postal servants. A slight trickle of news came through at various times yesterday, but in nearly every instance it came in a very roundabout way, and in no sense can it be regarded as official. The little telegraphic intercourse with Paris, via New York or Brussels, which was managed on Tuesday has now ceased completely, and to all appearances, a strike of the postmen at Paris and many of the large provincial towns has added to the troubles of M. Simyan and the French Government.

ROUNDABOUT MAIL ROUTES.

The French mail was received in London yesterday morning considerably after the usual time, while during the night the General Post Office had succeeded in re-establishing telegraphic communication with Paris, and, working at high pressure and taking advantage of every possible channel of communication had succeeded in clearing off all Tuesday's accumulation of telegrams by 5 o'clock yesterday morning, over 7,500 wires being sent during the night. All messages for countries other than France were sent via Berlin over 1,000 being despatched in this way. Many telegrams were sent by letter post yesterday over 300 being sent by the 2 30 p.m. mail from London to France, and the authorities also despatched a considerable number by the later trains.

The French postal authorities, in response to urgent representations from St. Martin's-le-Grand, have raised the Paris wires at various points, and the messages so stopped were forwarded to Paris by the next train. Even with these aids, however, the rate of transmission was very slow and tedious, and the delay in transmission amounted to many hours. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a high official at the General Post Office stated that on one wire which was available they were only sending through seven messages an hour, and there did not seem any prospect of dealing properly and expeditiously with the great mass of work which was rapidly accumulating.

TELEGRAM IN 35 HOURS.

There is apparently no possibility of any immediate relief—rather, the situation tends to become more intolerable. According to the statements of refugees who arrived in London late last night from Paris the disaffection is spreading most rapidly. And the most amazing thing about it all, said one Englishman, is that the French Press and the French people seem to know as little about the strike as the people in England.

Of course, there have been no wires sent off anywhere, and one telegram which I received this morning from Nice had taken thirty-five hours to reach me in Paris. Many of the postmen have already joined the strikers, and great inconvenience has already been caused by the delay in the delivery of letters, and many ridiculous and obviously intentional mistakes by the strikers all over France have been reported. The whole of the postal service—both telegraphic and mail—is seriously disorganised, and, in fact, may be said to have partially broken down the employees are doing just as they please, and the officials seem powerless."

The actual effect of the present chaos in France is impossible of realisation. For a whole people to be shut off suddenly from the ready communication which the advancement of science and civilisation has done so much to accelerate is to experience, in a degree, under what disadvantages our forebears of a hundred years ago laboured. "The situation," said a prominent Frenchman yesterday, "is unparalleled. There is no basis of comparison available. The marvels of yesterday's science have become to-day's necessities, and our present deprivation is inconceivable and incomprehensible. We are aghast and completely at a loss as to what will be the ultimate end of it."

"The Government were undeniably at fault, continued this gentleman, "when they allowed the postal employees to form themselves into a syndicate and we look to the Government to take prompt action. France has been made to appear ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world. The Government should remember that nearly all the operatives and postal servants have had military service, and, if this disaffection gives any signs of endurance or spreading they should at once mobilise all the postal servants possible—in effect call up the reserve—and march them to their duties and maintain the discipline of the army within the business of the Post Office. It was by an arrangement similar to this that the Italian authorities put an end to the railway strike at Milan three years ago, and—though I hope the necessity will not arise—we must be prepared to do the same."

FRENCH MERCHANTS ALARMED.

The chief French merchants in London are considerably annoyed and a little bit ashamed, at the violent action of their dissatisfied countrymen. "We had no inkling in France a week ago," said Mr. Duche, yesterday that this was coming on. It has all developed so suddenly that as yet we have been unable to make any arrangements for coping with the dislocation of business. But I do not think there is any chance of it lasting more than a few days. The Government will not, I believe, give way but will, instead, take the matter up very severely. I think those men who are new on strike will be replaced by the army. If the postal service breaks down it will be most serious, as business will be practically impossible. I deplore the action of the postal employees, though I confess I cannot understand what their demands are. Only a little while ago the Government had trouble with them, and apparently managed to satisfy them and now, you see, they want more. If this sort of thing continues there must be different regulations enforced. It must be made a punishable offence for a public servant to leave his duty, and some control, like army, control, must be established and maintained."

M. Benoist, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, also expressed himself as being completely in the dark as to what had taken place.

"Even the French Embassy in London know nothing," said M. Benoist, "and I believe they have sent to various of the agencies in their attempt to gain information. Personally, I do not think the strike will last any length of time. If anything does go wrong with the mail service our business will be completely disloeated. Our clients will give orders to be executed promptly. We mail our instructions at once, and, in the ordinary way, can guarantee delivery within a certain length of time. If the postal service is unreliable we shall be unable to give a guarantee, and this must have a serious effect upon orders.

"The various merchants interested have already discussed their course of action in such an emergency. We have decided that it would not be profitable for each firm to send a messenger over with such orders as they may have received, and we have come to the conclusion that co-operation would be necessary if we are to curtail the expense which must be incurred should such a necessity arise, and if we are forced to do our business by messenger, we shall arrange that that messenger shall be entrusted with the correspondence of as many different firms as he can conveniently manage.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

NO CONCESSION TO STRIKERS.

Paris, March 17.

Another ideal day has been passed at the Central Telegraph Office the strike of "the crossed arms." still goes on: the business life of Paris is paralysed, and the chief officials are in despair at the daily accumulations of telephenic and postal arrears. Yesterday 100,000 telegrams were awaiting delivery, out of which only 12,000 could be dealt with, and the number has been added to to-day, though not in such numbers, for the public are beginning to realise that in the present condition of affairs a letter has more chance of reaching its destination. This service, however, is seriously inconvenienced by the wholesale defections of employees, and yesterday's accumulated mail amounted to 3,000,000, and it is still growing.

The State Department presents a bold front to the strikers, its attitude being "Return to work first, and grievances can be discussed afterwards," but there is no doubt that the spread of the movement to the provinces is causing serious alarm. The news that the operators at Lyons, Lille Havre, Brest, and Rouen had held meetings last night, and declared their sympathy with the head office in Paris, is an indication to M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, and his colleagues that the movement is now outside ordinary disciplinary means of control.

A SKELETON STAFF.

The attenuated staffs of the Central Telegraph Officers duly made their appearances in the Rue de Grenelle to-day. As ever 700 of the employees have been dismissed, whilst others have dismissed themselves, the staff is now mere skeleton. To-day over 600 women joined the strikers and the few who remained did not even make a pretence of working, but sat placidly regarding their machines.

As was the case yesterday, the line to Brussels alone remained open and Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg might have been at the North Pole so far as direct communication with Paris was concerned. Yesterday the harassed supervisors tried to deal with the foreign telegrams by sending those for Genoa, Florence, Milan, and Tarin to Rome, and those for Cologne, Hamburg, Frankfort, and Strasburg to Berlin, but to-day even this attempt was abandoned.

Government measures to ameliorate the situation have so far proved a fiture. The reserve staffs who were called upon have signified their intention to make common cause with the strikers, whilst some employees from the Central Savings Bank, who had previously done duty as telegraph operators, have proved but inefficient substitutes. As a last resort, the Government are calling out the military telegraphists of the 1st Engineers from Versailles, and those of the 5th Engineers from Mont Valerien, but it is recognised that even with this expedient enormous delay and confusion to public business must result. Another idea is to replace the delicate Baudot machine with the simpler Hughes apparatus, so that substitutes with a minimum of experience might be employed, but, as the Hughes machine is much slower, little would be gained in this way.

Public schoolgirls are proving themselves as apt at passive resistance as are the telegraph operators. The unfortunate subscriber may ring and ring, but either no answer at all is returned or the stereotyped formula "Pas libre" is used with an exasperating sweetness of inflection.

Another danger to be reckoned with is the attitude of the 500 electricians and workmen who are attached to the service of the Posts, Telegraphes, et Telephones. At a meeting held last night they declared their sympathy with the strikers and their determination to cease work unless M. Simyan were removed from the head of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

The postal service is becaming more and more disorganised, and amongst those men who still remain at work a spirt of "sabotage" is making itself manifest. Bags intended for one railway station are deliberately delivered at another and so on. As for the travelling post offices they are arriving at their destinations in charge of two or three postmen instead of the regular number, with the result that whole bags of letters which should have been sorted and distributed at the various stations lie unopened on the wagon floor.

POSTMEN JOINS THE STRIKE.

LONDON'S CURTAILED SERVICE.

London, March 17.

The inconveniences already suffered by the business world of London through the refusal of the French telegraphists to maintain and adequate service between London and Paris was aggravated considerably yesterday by the failure of the postal service. The telephone, which alone makes certain transactions possible, is still working so badly that there is little or no advantage to be got from its use. One or two messages have come through from Paris over the telephone wire which was available during certain limited intervals yesterday, and by these messages the fact has been established that there was no delivery of the London mail which reached Paris during Wednesday night, and which should in the ordinary course have been delivered yesterday morning.

LINES AT WORK.

The authorisies at St. Martin's-le-Grand seem to think that the air is clearing a little. "Of course" said one of the chiefs of the telegraphists, "we do not know what is becoming of the messages we send after they reach France, but we are in better communication to-day than we are yesterday. We now have 14 distinct wires working within the effected are. I do not say they are working well—in fact, in some instances they are working badly; but, still, they are working. We have restored the connection with Brussels (which failed us for a considerable time on Wednesday), and, at the number of message which we are receiving now for transmission to France have fallen off, we are able, though with great delay to cope with the situation. The official notice that we cannot promise delivery is still in force, and, so far as we can judge, likely to be so for some time. We have received no intimation from the French authorities as to what is going on, and we have not the slightest idea as to the way events are shaping.

"Wherever it is possible messages are being diverted. Certain traffic with Spain, Portugal, and Malta is being handed over to the Eastern Telegraph Company and other private cable companies, who have services to these countries. The wires (telegraph) working this afternoon were:—

2 to Paris—Hughes's system (one very badly, but the other fairly well).
1 to Havre—Hughes's system.
1 to Amiens—Hughes's system.
1 to Calais—Hughes's system.
1 to Dieppe—Hughes's system.
1 to Lille—Hughes's system.
1 to Rouen—Hughes's system.
1 to Boulogne—Morse system

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

"The telephone service also shows a little improvement, though not, it must be confessed, very much. There are three wires now available, two to the Bourse at Paris, and one at Lille. These are now working pretty well, though their scope is very limited. With the Paris wires, intercourse is only possible to the Bourse itself and no call wires are in use. Any private message sent must be taken by the operator at the Bourse Exchange and delivered afterwards by hand. Privacy is the advantage of the telephone, and the present condition of things is a great disadvantage of the telephone, and the present condition of things is a great disadvantage."

A suggestion was made by Messrs. Marconi yesterday to the authorities at the General Post Office that their Transatlantic Station in Ireland might be utilised in the public service, and tend to relieve the present situation by establishing a direct connection with Paris. It was stated that messages sent by ordinary wires to the Irish wireless station could be communicated to the French military station on the Eiffel Tower, but the Post Office having no positive guarantee that the French station in Paris would be available for the purpose of receiving the communications of private persons, were unable to avail themselves of the offer of Messrs. Marconi.

Many telegrams from Paris were received by letter yesterday. Over 1600 telegrams were so received, bearing the various dates 15, 16, and 17 March. "The general mails from France were considerably less in volume that is usual," said another official at the General Post Office, "and they are not nearly so complete in preparation as they usually are. The Paris office should sort the letters for England and arrange them in bags, for distribution in the various towns for which they are intended. To-day's mail came in with all the letters jumbled up together, the mails for Birmingham, Liverpool, and every other town being intermixed with the London mail proper, which meant a certain amount of work for us."

SPECIAL MESSENGERS' VOYAGES.

The chief French banks took the precaution of conveying all their correspondence by special messengers crossed over to France with the letters from London for the Paris office and returned bringing with them all the letters from that city which would in the ordinary course have been entrusted to the Post Office. Certain commercial houses also adopted this method of assuring themselves of that information which is so vital to the life of their business and there is no doubt that the continuance of the present disturbance will result in similar action being taken by most of the firms interested. The legality of this procedure is certainly open to question as the Post Office of a country has always a monopoly of the right of carrying letters unless the person who sends messages in this way can prove that the messenger who is employed on this service is actually employed him specially for this purpose.

"There is no question," said the head of one of the largest houses in the City, "that for a little group of merchants, each engaged in an individual business, to come to an arrangement to pool their French correspondence, so that it could be conveyed by one messenger, as has been suggested, would be illegal. The fact that they would not be engaged in letter carrying as a profitable trade would not alter the illegality of such action in the slightest degree. Not that, under the present circumstances, the French or English Government would be likely to raise any objection. They cannot undertake delivery of messages on either side of the Channel, either in the shape of letters or telegrams, and they can hardly object if people combine to help themselves when the State can no longer give them the assistance they are accustomed to receive from it."

The strike is causing such inconvenience to South Wales coal traders that one or two merchants at Cardiff yesterday sent special messengers to Paris with their correspondence.

GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT TO BITTER END.

FEARS OF FAMINE.

Paris, March 20.

Yesterday was the sixth day of the Paris postal strike.

During the day a few telegrams and letters were delivered. Telephonic communications were still very erratic, and only a few messages could be obtained from London, and other capitals late at night or early this morning.

The Paris postal strike has now assumed a particularly grave character, and there is no knowing how far the movement may go. The strikers are receiving large pecuniary assistance from various quarters, notably from the policemen of Paris. This fact alone demonstrates the alarmingly revolutionary nature of the dispute.

It is estimated that about eleven million letters are still undelivered and 300,000 telegrams not forwarded. The State is credited with losing about £40,000 a day.

Business and finance are quite paralysed, the losses being already estimated at several millions sterling.

Diplomatic relations with other countries are practically stopped and the most alarming feature of the present state of affairs is that if the strike continues Paris will inevitably run short of provisions and supplies of all kinds as dealers at the Central Markets are unable to transmit money or orders.

During the evening several telegraphists reported for duty at the Central Telegraph Office but were unable to use the wires as they had all been disconnected.

It is stated that the trunk lines have been so seriously damaged that it will take at least a fortnight before they can be linked up again.

DEBATE IN CHAMBER.

The centre of interest yesterday was in the Chamber of Deputies where the Government had accepted a debate on the postal strike. As early as two in the afternoon, every seat in the Press and visitors' gallery was occupied. An unusually large number of members were present, and the Government bench was full, M. Clemenceau, the Prime Minister, being in his seat throughout the debate, which was of a stormy character from the outset.

In order to prevent a possible attempt of the strikers to make a hostile demonstration in front of the Chamber or any endeavour to "rush" the Legislative Assembly a strong force of police and military surrounded the building and guarded all the approaches. All cards of admission were carefully scrutinised.

M. Massabuau, at the opening of the debate, pointed out that if M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary of State, had become the scapegrace of the postal employes it was because they had not forgotten the promises made by him when as an ordinary member of the Chamber of Deputies, he had, under the Charles Dupuy administration, spoken and voted in favour of M. Millerand's motion for recognising the right to strike of all postal employes.

M. Sembat defended the strikers and strongly urged the Government not to take repressive measures, which he said, would only make matters worse.

Mr. Simyan, the Postmaster-General, then mounted the tribune and made a long statement in defence of his management of the Post-office. He was frequently interrupted, and at times the uproar was so great that he was unable to continue. At times he wandered from his subject and argued with members of the Extreme Left.

The substance of his speech was that the blame for the present state of affairs lay entirely with the postal employes themselves. That whereas the employes wished for automatic promotion, he had instituted a system of promotion by selection, semi-selection, and by length of service.

In his opinion it was necessary to maintain this system of promotion by selection in order to reward the best servants, and promote the right men to suitable positions, instead of taking the men by length of service without regard to their individual capabilities. He had never refused to discuss matters with the P. T.T. Association and he had even promised to have the personal files of each employe made ott afresh, so as to correct the marks complained of as having been wrongly put down. He then went on to explain the gradual evolution of the present strike, which he decribed as a revolutionary rather than a professional movement.

M. BARTHOU'S STATEMENT.

The speech of the evening was made by M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, who spoke with admirable lucidity. He said he had as nominal head of the Postal Department always shown himself willing to take an interest in the postal employes' grievances, but that it was impossible for a Cabinet Minister to deal on an equal footing with delegates from his subordinates. The present trouble seemed to be based on a question of three or six months' difference in promotion and it was impossible to admit that a great public service should be thrown out of gear on such a mean and paltry pretext.

It was not only the Government that was being aimed at but also Parliament, and in addition to Parliament, the entire nation.

Parliamentary government was impossible if the elected representatives of the people were to give in to the orders of strike syndicates.

The Government intended to act with the utmost severity if the strikers did not immediately return to work.

M. Barthou concluded by announcing that nearly every telephone and telegraph wire leading out of Paris as well as many trunk lines, had been cut by the workmen and electricians of the Post-Office staff. The Minister said that measures of repression would be immediately taken by the Government, and that a fitting punishment awaited the guilty parties.

A vote of confidence in the Government was passed by a majority of two hundred.

At the Gare de Lyon post-office three officials yesterday bravely struggled with four days' accumulated mail bags. One is the "directeur," the second is a departmental chief, and the third is a deputy chief. But the strike has abolished all these distinctions and each, with coat off and sleeves rolled up was doing what he can to expedite a part of the delayed correspondence.

Twenty mail vans crammed full of correspondence are delayed at the Gare de Lyon waiting to be despatched to Marseilles, Modane, Geneva and other destinations. As the "Daily Mail" representative came away several more sacks were brought in to be added to the already towering heap.

In business circles grave complaints are heard of the prejudice incurred through the non-delivery of letters. The large commercial houses continue to despatch special couriers to Brussels with correspondence and telegrams to be forwarded from there.

The restaurants and many other establishments in Paris have suffered very seriously from the postal strike. One of the large restaurateurs said:—

"At this time of the year all our tables are usually reserved in advance, and we know exactly how many guests to prepare for. But tables are reserved by telephone and now that the telephone does not work tables cannot be engaged and it is impossible for me to know how many people to provide for."

The managers of theatres and music halls make similar complaints.

It was announced last night that the strikers are about to call out their combrades all over Frane, and the mechanics charged with the maintenance and repairs of the telegraph lines have decided to make common cause with the non-workers.

Up to last night no less than 3,400 notices of dismissal had been posted by the Under-Secretary of State to postal employes who have failed to report for duty.

The Paris Corporation of Stock brokers sent a deputation to the Prime Minister yesterday praying him to put an end to the present postal strike which is causing the most serious inconvenience to Stock Exchange business.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Referring to the recent launching of the "Mantua" the P. and O. Company in their March circular point out that she is the eighth and last of the popular "M" group, on the construction of which, I may be permitted to say, Sir Thomas Sutherland and his colleagues have every reason to pride themselves. That barely six years have elapsed since the pioneer vessel of this class, the "Moldavia," was laid down, is a striking testimony both to the enterprise and energy of the first of the British shipping companies doing business in Eastern waters. Whatever shallow croakers and self-sufficient Colonists may say about the state of the old country there is not much decrepitude or decadence at 122 Leadenhall Street. Attention is rightly called by the Company to the consideration second-class passengers receive in the "Mantua" as well as in her sister ships. It is always a wonder to me why anybody who is not a snob, excessively fastidious or a millionaire, should want to travel first-class in an "M." steamer. The "Mantua" will doubtless be seen in Bombay Harbour in due course but her maiden voyage in July next will be to Australia. In the meantime she will remain on the Clyde. I observe that none but "M" vessels will be used next autumn for the passenger sailings to Australia—lucky Australians!

It is proposed to make the following addition to the regulation prescribing the principal vernacular language for each province to which Indian Civil Service candidates are assigned:—For Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengali unless it is the candidate's mother tongue. A candidate posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam whose mother tongue is Bengali must offer for examination in Hindustani. The same rule, *mutatis mutandis*, has been or will be made applicable to Bengal proper and the Southern Presidency.

All who are able to appreciate the extent and value of Dr. Grierson's great work in connection with the Linguistic Survey of India will be glad to learn that he has been awarded the gold medal instituted by the Royal Asiatic Society in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee and presented triennially in recognition of distinguished services in Oriental research. The medal was formally handed to Dr. Grierson by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on Tuesday.

THE TITTAGHUR RIOTS.

Judicial Enquiry.

TRANSFER OF CASE REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

An application made on behalf of several Mahomedans awaiting trial before the Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore in connection with the recent rioting at Titteghur for the transfer of the case-file to another magistrate, was rejected to-day by Justices Caspersz and Ryves.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S COMMAND.

First Lord's Explanation.

In the House of Commons on March 15, Mr. Ashley asked the First Lord of the Admiralty on what date was it decided to vary the usual term of tenure of the command of the Channel Fleet; and when was that decision first communicated to the Commander-in-Chief of that fleet.

Mr. McKenna: The expression "usual term" in the question is misleading. There has only been one Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet before Lord Charles Beresford—namely, Sir A. Wilson, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet in May 1903, and continued in chief command of that and the Channel Fleet for nearly four years. Previous to his appointment to the Home Fleet the only fully-manned fleet in Home waters was the Channel Fleet, which was commanded by the Vice-Admiral, who was not a Commander-in-Chief. But the usual duration of this appointment was two years. There are only three Commanders-in-Chief—those of the Atlantic, the Home and the Channel Fleets. The duration of the Atlantic command was fixed at two years in 1905 and that of the present Home and Channel Fleet was fixed at two years in December 1908. The two Commanders-in-Chief affected were informed as soon as this decision was arrived at.

Mr. Ashley: Is it not a fact that although in the case of the Channel Fleet the average period was two years, in every case the officer was promoted to a higher and more important command and not turned out of his command as in the case? (Hear hear.)

Mr. McKenna: I have said that the Channel Fleet has only had one Commander-in-Chief prior to Lord C. Beresford. Before the appointment of Sir A. Wilson, the command was held by a Vice-Admiral, who was not a Commander-in-Chief. And that command was held for two years. Atlantic Fleet command was made a command for two years. The first was limited to two years in 1895, and the same limit has been placed on the other two commands, except in exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Ashley: Is it not a fact that these Vice-Admirals were promoted to higher commands and did not have their active service terminated, as has been done with Lord C. Beresford? (Hear, hear).

Mr. McKenna: It is impossible to say of any naval officer who is available for command that his active service is terminated at any given time.

Mr. Ashley: Has, then, any further command been offered to Lord Charles Bresford?

Mr. McKenna: No, Sir.

Mr. Ashley: What are the grounds for curtailing the tenure of the command of the Channel Fleet; and were they at any time communicated to the Commander-in-Chief of that Fleet?

Mr. McKenna: I am unable to state the grounds on which the Admiralty either extend or terminate commanding officers' period of command. The Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet received the usual intimation of the date on which his direction of the command would expire.

Mr. Ashley: Will the right hon. gentleman lay on the table the general rule governing the Admiralty in such a case?

Mr. McKenna: No, sir; it would be impossible.

Mr. Belloc: Is it impossible for the Admiralty to say this is so important and secret a matter that they cannot give the information?

No answered was offered.

Mr. Ashley further asked whether the decision as to the tenure of the command of the Channel Fleet was applicable only to the present Commander-in-Chief, or was it to be of general application for the future; and it was also to apply to the command of the Home or Mediterranean Fleet?

Mr. McKenna: The present Commander-in-Chief will hold the appointment for two years. I am unable to say what will be the view of a future Board of Admiralty as to the duration of these commands.

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

On the authority of its Moscow correspondent, the "Standard" publishes the following outline of the decisions reached by the International Naval Conference which met in London last year to draw up a code of laws applicable to naval warfare:—

The decisions of the delegates to the Conference have resulted in the rejection of certain practices which have always been traditionally accepted and insisted upon by the country.

On and after June 30 next, if the acts of the Conference be signed in ratification by the delegates of the Great Powers, Great Britain's voice in deciding naval usages in time of war will possess no more weight than that of the Netherlands. Henceforward no freedom of action will be possible to her, as her hands will be tied.

Those who have followed this matter closely will not be unprepared for this result. Some little time ago there was published in one of the best-informed Russian newspapers an article on the results of the Conference, which left little doubt that the views put forward by the delegates of the British Government had virtually been rejected all along the line.

Until the Declaration of Paris, signed in 1856, the International Naval Law had practically been the recognition of Great Britain's practices and customs, the result of her long experience, but since then the Declaration has been looked upon as the foundation or international law. The necessity of alteration arose through the Russo-Japanese war and the need for closer definitions, and accordingly the Conference at the Hague took the matter into consideration, but left it over to be dealt with by the Naval Conference in London. Laws have now been codified by this body which will rule all future wars.

The decisions of the Conference are embodied in three separate Acts.

Act I deals with purely formal matters, such as the constitution of the Conference, the mandates of the delegates, and the terms of reference.

Act II is a complete code of International Naval Law, comprising seventy-one paragraphs.

Act III is a voluminous treaty on naval warfare elucidating in detail each paragraph, and laying down the manner in which it is intended each clause should be interpreted.

As regards the question of captures, the effect of the new regulations is that they strengthen the enemy's power in respect of commerce destruction, and thus prove gavely prejudicial to this country.

Indeed, in the especially important questions of the rights of neutrals, contraband, the transfer of flag on the high seas, and the right to sink captures, all have been decided against British interests; but the delegates of the Continental Powers recognising that Great Britain's vast maritime interest demanded some consideration made various concessions in the interests of the harmony of the Conference, but never did this complaisance extend to any vital question. Thus on the right to sink captures, even the representatives of Japan and the United States voted in the majority against Great Britain, the voice of whose delegate alone was raised in support of hitherto established practice.

Henceforth all captures may be sunk on the spot; but this power is somewhat safeguarded by the condition that the captor, if he has sunk a prize or prizes, must, on arrival in a Home port, first answer for his act before a Naval Court of his own country; if he fails to justify his conduct, compensation shall be paid for ship and cargo in full without further inquiry. It is laid down that a capture may be sunk in various strategic necessities, such as, for instance, if the captor herself is being pursued or is in danger of capture.

As regarding the transfer of flag on the high seas—a proceeding followed by Russia in the last war—the discussion of this point at the Hague was suspended, despite a strong British protest against such a naval practice, and it has now been decided against us.

The second question of contraband is settled by exhaustive lists of what does and does not come in this category. It is classified under three heads:—

(1) Absolute contraband which may be destroyed at any time and in any circumstances.

(2) Conditional contraband.

(3) A list of those goods which are in no circumstances of place or time contraband. This list includes all raw materials utilised and manufactures which are required generally in times of peace, such, for example, as wool, but not naphtha.

The delegates will meet again between now and the end of June for the purpose of affixing their signature to the decisions of the Conference.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 30.

At the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., Nagar Sheth Chimanbhai Lalbhoy, Mr. Chinubhoy Madhowlal C.I.E., the Revd. Dr. G. P. Taylor, D.D., Mr. F. C. Tarapore walla, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Lalshanker and other leading gentlemen of Ahmedabad, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Premabhoy Hall, under the presidency of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, N.D., to pass a resolution of expressing the deep sympathy felt by the people of all classes and creeds with H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, in the sad bereavement which has befallen him in the death of his beloved daughter.

The meeting was largely attended by representatives of all communities. Amongst those were:—Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Sladen, Mr. Kindersly, the Rev. Dr. G. P. Taylor, the Revd. W. G. Robertson, Nagar Sheth Chimanbhai, the Hon'ble Mr. Narowji P. Vakil C.I.E., Mr. Chinubhoy Madhowlal, C.I.E., Mr. F. C. Tarapore walla, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Lalshankar, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Nanavatty, D. B. Ambalal Sakaral, Rao Bahadur Keshowlal, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhoy, Mr. Mansukhbhoy, Mr. Lalbhoy Dalputbhoy, Mr. Cawasji D. Davur, Mr. Ardeshir J. Lalcaca, Khan Bahadur Ruttonji J. Lalcaca, Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., Professor Commissariatwalla, M. A. Professor A. B. Dhruve, M.A., L.L.B., Mr. Abdul Latif Safri, Mr. Usmanuia Kureishi and Mr. Abdul Kader Valiulla.

Mr. Barrow was called to the chair, and in opening the proceedings, said that the object of the meeting did not require words of explanation. Four months ago they met to mourn the terrible loss of Lady Clarke, now how could they fail to sympathise with our respected Governor in his most sad second bereavement in the death of Miss Clarke, who was so suddenly taken away from them. Miss Clarke was a popular and gifted lady, who exerted herself to bring East and West together. Their sorrow went out to H. E. Sir George who had suffered terrible blows. Miss Clarket's death was an irreparable loss and it would be a consolation to His Excellency that along with others Ahmedabad also shared his grief.

Mr. Chinubhoy proposed the first resolution and said Miss Clarke had the interest of people at heart and had endeared herself by her kind and courteous manners. There were rare instances of such double bereavements. It was now our sad duty to approach respectfully and give our sincere condolence to H. E. Sir George Clarke. He proposed:—"That the inhabitants of the City of Ahmedabad, in public meeting assembled do give expression to their profound sorrow and poignant grief at the sad and untimely death of Miss Violet Clarke, who has been so suddenly taken away in the beginning of her youthful and useful life, and humbly and respectfully offer their heartfelt condolence and sympathy to his Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, in this his second overwhelming loss of his only beloved child, following so closely upon the loss of Lady Clarke."

In seconding the resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Nowroji P. Vakil, C.I.E., said the sad death of Miss Clarke had plunged the whole Presidency in deep sorrow and had aroused the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy for H. E. Sir George Clarke in the calamity which had befallen him. It was looked upon not only as a loss to H E. the Governor but it was a personal loss to the whole Presidency, Miss Clarke took a great deal of interest in the depressed classes and often held concerts in aid of them. In the absence of her lamented mother she used to receive guests at the Government House. They prayed that God may grant rest to her soul and give strength and fortitude to our kind and popular Governor to bear this irreparable loss.

D. B. Ambalal supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and seconded by Rao Bahadur Keshowlal:—That the President be requested to communicate this resolution of condolence and sympathy to H. E. "the Governor."

Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., proposed and seconded by Mr. Valiulla, that a vote of thanks be passed to the Chairman which terminated the proceedings.

Mr. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, being relieved by Mr. Davis, left on nine months' furlough, on Sunday last.

Mr. C. P. Chitale, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, being appointed as Superintending Engineer, N.D., in place of Mr. FitzGibbon, left by to-night's mail for Bombay.

The shopkeepers of the country liquor shops having received no reply to their applications made to the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan, Abkari Commissioner, are much disappointed as the confirmation of licenses upon their successors will take place from the 1st proximo. They complain that educated and respectable shopkeepers were not allowed to take part in the lottery and others who had no claim whatsoever on Ahmedabad were regarded as qualified men and big shops were given to them. It is hoped that before going on furlough Mr. J. S. Lorrimer will redress grievances of old shopkeepers.

Thefts are increasing day by day which has caused much stir in the city.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Broacha House.

The Broacha House, which has been specially erected at Edinburgh for the accommodation of Parsi students, was formally opened on Saturday 13th March, about seventy guests were present including the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Lord Provost said he regarded it as a great honour to have had an opportunity of taking part in such interesting proceedings. It had been a great pleasure to him during the past few years to have had the friendship of the students from India. He thanked also Sir. M. M. Bhownaggree for his friendly references to this country, and he congratulated Mr. Broacha and the members of the Union on the opening of that Home. It must be a great delight to to their friends in India, he said, to know that such a Union existed, and, that there was a place at which young Indians could meet on their arrival in this country. He wished the Union every success. (Applause).

Principal Sir William Turner said they all rejoiced that the Parsi community in India were animated by a spirit of thorough friendliness towards the people of the British Isles. Both the British and the Parsis were instrusive races in India, although the Parsis went to India a thousand years before the British. They took up their habitation in what had become the great City of Bombay. That City, to a large extent, owed its importance and its wealth to the Parsi community. If there were some things more than others which characterised the Parsi, they were energy, commercial skill, power of creating great businesses, and of reaping the profit which came from these businesses. (Laughter and Applause). They, in Edinburgh, were benefiting by that commercial skill, because without it they would not have the Parsi students in the University.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

The following has been fixed as the future establishment of the officers of the Judge Advoc

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Minimum for Security.

WHAT a Parliamentary correspondent describes as an unparalleled scene, occurred in the House of Commons on March 16, during the discussion of the Naval Estimates. Mr. Balfour made an attack on the Government, following the First Lord of the Admiralty's speech, and the Prime Minister caused a great sensation by his reply.

MR. MCKENNA.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. McKenna) said the amount of the Estimates was £35,142,700. —an increase of £2,823,000. over the Estimates for the current year. The safety of the country must be assured, no matter at what cost, and the limits of our naval strength must be fixed by the progress of foreign Powers. A year ago we had a superiority of ten to five over Germany. Germany had a naval law under which, when completed, she would have a navy more powerful than any in existence. We could not afford to run risks, and we must be prepared to meet the contingency of Germany having seventeen ships of the "Dreadnought" and "Invincible" type by the spring of 1912, and our having twenty. That contingency could only be met by our giving orders in the coming year. The acceleration of building was necessary, because improvements had shortened the life of ships of the "Nelson" class. The day will come when the maintenance of our superiority will depend on our superiority in "Dreadnoughts" alone. In addition to the four new "Dreadnoughts" there will be six new protected cruisers and twenty destroyers. Power is also sought in the Estimates to build four additional "Dreadnoughts" if necessary.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour said that the decision to be come to would affect the destinies of the nation for the next three or four years, and from it there could be no appeal. While the Government deliberately reduced their programme in nursing vain expectations about the Hague Conference, Germany was laying down ships and making preparations with plant, machinery, docks, and slips. Last year the Prime Minister promised that if there were a probability of the German programme being carried out in the way paper figures suggested, the Government would provide for a sufficient number of ships, so that at the end of 1911 the superiority of Germany would not be an actual fact. How far did the present programme give a reasonable hope for the years to come? Germany could build as fast as this country. He calculated that in December 1910 we should have ten "Dreadnoughts" and and Germany thirteen. In 1911 Germany would have seventeen "Dreadnoughts" and we would have fourteen. We were face to face with a naval situation so new, so dangerous that it was very difficult for us to realise it. There was bordering on the North Sea a great Power which had the capacity, and looked as if it had the will, to compete with us in actual numbers in respect of the great battleships. Without recriminations as to the past, let us look to the future. The programme of the Government was utterly insufficient. He asked the Government not to hesitate or delay, but to use to the utmost the enormous resources at our disposal for restoring to this country what he feared we had temporarily lost—not the two-Power standard, but the one-Power standard, in the matter of ships of the first class.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith said the House was dealing with a matter of the gravest national importance, and not with a party question, and any Government which sacrificed the national safety to any question of expediency would be worthy of severe condemnation. The reason why no mutual arrangement had been made between this country and Germany, was because Germany had always assured us that the German naval programme was guided solely by reference to German needs, and was not governed by ours. Nothing was worse than to build beyond the requisite margin of safety, and with the ever-shifting evolution of naval construction, a Government, unless it were careful, might find itself committed to useless expenditure. Assuming that our own and the German programmes were carried out in the manner projected, by December 1910 we should have ten "Dreadnoughts," and Germany five; in November 1911 we should have sixteen, as against Germany's thirteen; by the end of March 1912 we should have twenty ships, and Germany seventeen. His speech on the Navy last November was based on two hypotheses, which had not been realised. The first was that Germany would simply adhere to her statutory programme; and the second was that she could not build so fast as this country. Germany had accelerated her programme, and had greatly accelerated her speed of construction. We did not enjoy the superiority in ship construction that we thought we held. The Government were most anxious to save money for the purposes of social reform, instead of having this vast, horrible, devastating, sterilising expenditure. But it was a supreme, paramount necessity of national security.

OPINION IN THE LOBBY.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle writes:—The speeches of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Prime Minister have profoundly modified the attitude of many members who were acting with the Committee for the reduction of armaments. If a vote had been taken on the Estimates on Tuesday afternoon not half a dozen Liberal members would have gone into the Lobby against the Government. Mr. Allen Baker was not in the House, but I understand that the motion in his name deprecating any increase in the Estimates will be moved by Mr. A. G. Harvey. The following expression of opinion on the situation were made by representative Liberals:

Sir Ivor Herbert (who spoke on behalf of the economists on the motion for the reduction of the Army Estimates a fortnight ago):—In my judgment the Government have absolutely made out their case. It seemed to me that Mr. McKenna's clear statement offered a full justification for the new Estimates. I deplore the large expenditure on armaments, but so far as the Navy is concerned, we have no alternative. We are absolutely bound to maintain our naval supremacy. No attempt was made to justify the large sum—is my judgment the much too large sum—which we spend on the Army; but to-day we had a real and, in my belief, a satisfactory explanation of the Estimates for the Navy. I was very much struck with the powerful speech of the Prime Minister, and rejoiced in the tactful and temperate tone adopted both by him and by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Robert Harcourt (who has been critic of naval expenditure):—I am bound to confess that the Government defence of the Estimates is irresistible. They have thoroughly made out their case for the four "Dreadnoughts" in reserve. The Prime Minister made no reference to the two-Power standard, nor did the First Lord. The implication is plain. We are merely dealing with the navies of European Powers.

Sir Alfred Thomas (Leader of the Welsh Party):—I deeply regret the large sums which are spent on armaments, but I think the Government made out this afternoon a good case for the present Navy Estimates.

Mr. Wm. Pearce (London Liberal Member):—I cannot understand the action of any member of the Liberal Party who will accept the reponsibility of voting against the Estimates after the remarkable speech of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Donald Maclean (Liberal Member for Bath):—The Government made out their case without a shadow of doubt. They carried the situation by their splendid frankness.

Mr. E. B. Barnard (Liberal Member for Kidderminster):—Absolutely satisfactory. Mr. Asquith thoroughly justified the Estimates, and his speech will satisfy the country.

Sir Wm. Collins (a member of the Economist group):—The speeches made by the Prime Minister and Mr. McKenna have quite changed the aspect. We are called upon to contemplate an entirely different state of things. The Prime Minister's admission that two assumptions made by him in regard to foreign naval construction have proved inaccurate alters the perspective. Still, I would like a more detailed explanation of what Mr. Asquith means by a two-Power standard. To-day's proceedings were unique. It is the first time that so ostentatious a comparison has been made in Parliament based on the naval activity of a particular power.

Sir George MacCrae (a Scottish LiberalMember):—The House of Commons has always been jealous of its control over expenditure, and I was strongly opposed to the proposal of the Government to take power to spend sums on armament without Parliamentary sanction. But, after the speech of the Prime Minister, it is evident that the only alternative to a course which cannot be defended on financial grounds is to make provision in the new Estimates not for four but for eight "Dreadnoughts."

THE "TIMES" ON THE DEBATE.

In a leading article dealing with the Naval Situation and Tuesday's Debate in the House of Commons, the Times says:—Seldom has so profound an effect been so instantly produced as has been produced throughout the country by Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons. This effect may be perceived in the fact that as soon as Mr. Lee sat down on March 17, Mr. Harvey rose to announce that he did not propose to move the amendment of the Reduction of Armament Committee which stood in his name. It is true that some stalwarts of this section voted, by way of protest, against the motion for going into Committee of Supply, but Mr. Harvey frankly admitted that his amendment was not likely to command the adherence of a considerable body of opinion in the House. For this relief much thanks. The situation is too grave for even a section of the House of Commons to appear to trifle with the security of the nation and its maritime supremacy. The net result of two days' debate on the subject is that, whereas only forty-eight hours ago the country was willing to believe that we were safe and more than safe in respect of the Navy, that we could infact sleep quietly in our beds," we now know on the admission of the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the admiralty themselves that unless we bestir ourselves promptly, steadily and continuously, we are or very soon shall be within measurable distance of a very grave situation indeed. The worst of it is, too, that we do not even yet know, nor can the Government or the Admiralty tell us, that we are out of the wood. They can only say that they hope and believe we are. Yet only a few months ago they could hope and believe, with even greater confidence and assurance, that we should never get into the wood in which the country now finds itself. They have been mistaken once. Can we be sure that they will not be mistaken again? But that being so, surely they might have the courage of their convictions and declare at once, as the Opposition have invited them to do, that the four additions ships of the present programme, hitherto represented as contingent, will henceforth be created as a substantive and integral portion of this year's programme, and be put in hand without avoidable delay.

THE ESTIMATES.

INCREASE OF NEARLY £3,000,000.

The Navy Estimates for the year 1909 10, upon which great interest has centred, have been issued, with the usual explanatory memorandum by the First Lord of the Admiralty. These are the main features:—

Total Naval Votes	...	...	£35,142,700
Last year	...	...	32,319,500
Increase	...	...	£2,823,200
NEW CONSTRUCTION.			
Expenditure on new ships	...		£8,885,191
Last year	...	...	7,545,202
Increase	...	...	£1,339,992

Of this sum £6,599,424 will be spent on a continuation of work on ships already under construction and £2,285,790 for beginning work on ships of the new programme, as compared with £750,000 under the last Estimates.

THE PROGRAMME.

It is announced that the Admiralty's programme will be as follows:—

Four Battleships, "Dreadnought" type.
Two to be laid down in July next, and completed by July 1911.
Two to be laid down in November, and completed by November 1911.
Six protected cruisers.
Twenty destroyers.
Submarines.
No number mentioned, but half a million sterling is allowed.

It is stated that the question of dirigible airships for naval purposes has been under the consideration of the Board, and it has been decided to carry out experiments and construct an aerial vessel.

Mr. McKenna, in announcing the definite ship-building programme for the coming year, makes the following statement as to four more "Dreadnoughts," which are to be completed by March 1912:—

"In addition to the above provision for ship construction, his Majesty's Government may, in the course of the financial year 1909-10, find it necessary to make preparation for the rapid construction of four more large armoured ships, beginning on April 1 of the following financial year. They therefore ask Parliament to entrust them with powers to do this effectively; such powers would enable them to arrange in the financial year 1909-10 for the ordering, collection, and supply of guns, gun-mountings, armour, machinery, and materials for shipbuilding, thus making possible the laying down on April 1, 1910, of four more ships, to be completed by March 1912."

The British shipuilding programme for the coming year, and for the last three years, stands as follows:—

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Battleships	4	1	3	3
Armoured cruisers	0	1	1	0
Small cruisers	6	6	1	0
Destroyers	20	16	5	2
Torpedo boats	0	0	12	12
Submarines	6 (?)	6	12	8

GERMAN PROGRAMME.

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906	1905.
Battleships	3	3	2	2	2
Armoured cruisers	1	1	1	1	1
Small cruisers	2	2	2	2	3
Destroyers	12	12	12	12	6
Submarines	12	12	4	0	0

WORLD'S "DREADNOUGHTS."

The programmes of the naval Powers in battleships of the "Dreadnought" type and armoured cruisers of the "Invincible" class since the introduction of those types have been as follows:—

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905&1904	Total
England	4	2	3	3	6	18
Germany	4	4	3	2	0	13
United States	2	2	2	0	2	8
Austria	3	0	3	0	0	6
Japan	2	2	0	0	2	6
France	2 (?)	0	0	6	0	8

COST OF NAVIES.

Including loan expenditure, the cost of the great navies has been as follows, in millions:—

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Britain	35.1	32.3	31.5	34 2	36 5
Germany	20.1	16.9	13·9	12.4	11.4
United States	27.8	21.3	20.8	23.7	22.6
France	13.3	12.7	12.4	13.0	12.7

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

The expenditure for new construction and armaments in the year 1909 is as follows for the Great Powers:—England, £11,266,000; Germany, £10,751,000.; U. S. A., £10,015,000.; France, £5,760,000.; Austria, £1,700,000.

The following ships have been completed and passed into the fleet in 1908-1909:—Battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 4; small cruisers, 0; destroyers, 3; torpedo-boats, 17; submarines, 7.

PERSONNEL.

The total number of the personnel remains at the same figure as that at which it has stood for the past two years—128,000.

With reference to the experience gained with the nucleus crew system, it is stated:—

"A full report has recently been presented to the Admiralty from the flag officers who have been in charge of the vessels manned by nucleus crews on the system, which has now been at work for some four years. The reports received are of a most favourable character, and all flag officers concerned agree that the nucleus crew system ensures a readiness for war and a general efficiency which has never before been obtained—at least since the introduction of steam machinery into the Navy.

"It must be remembered that before the introduction of the nucleus crew system such ships as were not fully manned were entirely without officers or crew, and left laid up in the dock-yards, which never left until their turn came for full commission. Now, on the other hand, the ships are taken to sea for cruising and gunnary practice and are thus kept in a state of working efficiency that could not otherwise be contemplated. The chief advantage, however, obtained under the system of nucleus crews is the greatly increased proficiency in gunnery due to the more permanent association of the principal officers and men with the ship and her armament. The recent battle-practice returns are a most satisfactory evidence of this."

Commanders' full pay is increasad from 26s. to 28s. a day.

Flag officers agree that the nucleus crew system ensures a readiness for war never before obtained.

AIRSHIP AND FLOATING DOCKS.

Two of the new "Dreadnoughts" are to be laid down in July and two in November, £1,531,600. being spent on them. One armoured ship will be built at Portsmouth, one at Devonport, and two by outside contractors. Careful attention is being given to the possibility of constructing floating docks for the repair of men-of-war of various sizes, especially in view of the serious want of accommodation for "Dreadnoughts" on the East Coast. Floating docks for torpedo craft could probably be used with safety at several ports, but for big ships the large rise and fall of the tide make mooring near a yard a problem.

It has been decided to carry out dirigible airship experiments and to construct "an aerial vessel," the cost being a part (unstated) of £59,600. A substantial bonus is given the Rosyth contractors for each week they can save on the seven years' limit for building. A magazine depot is also to be build there. The fall in the price of coal and the state of shipbuilding have allowed orders to be placed on most advantageous terms.

REARRANGEMENT OF THE FLEET.

The rearrangement of the Fleet, including the absorption of the Channel in the Home Fleet, is explained.

The distribution will be as follows:—

There will be sixteen fully-manned battleships in the Home Fleet, formed in two divisions, and associated with them will be six battleships of the Atlantic Fleet (which will in future use Dover as a base as well as Berehaven), making a total of twenty-two fully-manned battleships in Home waters.

Ten fully-manned armoured cruisers formed in two squadrons will be attached to the Home Fleet, and associated with them will be the squadron of four armoured cruisers attached to the Atlantic Fleet, making a total of fourteen fully manned armoured cruisers in Home waters, exclusive of five armoured cruisers employed at sea on training service.

There will also be in the fully manned divisions of the Home Fleet ten attached cruisers and scouts, forty-eight destroyers, and various auxiliary vessels.

The nucleus crew vessels (including the remainder of the destroyers) and the submarines, and the special service vessels with reduced nucleus crews will be organised as two additional divisions of the Home Fleet, the Third and Fourth, under a Vice-Admiral.

The opportunity will be taken of renumbering the cruiser squadrons in accordance with the new organisation.

The First and Second Cruiser Squadrons will form part of the First and Second Divisions of the Home Fleet. The name "Third Cruiser Squadron" is reserved for the armoured cruisers of the Third Division of the Home Fleet when combined. The Fourth Cruiser Squadron will be the Training Squadron as at present. The cruiser squadrons attached to the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets will be the Fifth and Sixth respectively.

THE NAVY LEAGUE AND THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The following pronouncement on the Navy Estimates, signed by Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, President of the Navy League; Lord Elcho, Chairman of the Executive Committee; and Mr. Carlyon, Bellairs, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, was issued on March 15 after a meeting of the Committee of the League at which Lord Elcho presided:—

"The statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, explanatory of the Navy Estimates, deals largely with the element of uncertainty. On page 4 we find instances of delays in the completion of ships, and a similar state of affairs occurred in the previous twelve months. It will be remembered that the engineering strike of 1897 also caused serious delay in warship building.

"Germany has nine 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles' building, and four projected for this year, a total of thirteen. The United States has six building and two projected, a total of eight. Great Britain has twelve 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles' built and building, and two 'Lord Nelsons,' and under this programme money is voted for four more, with conditional authority to the Government to order material for the laying down of another four on April 1. 1910. This gives twenty-one large armoured ships for the United States and Germany as compared with twenty-two for Great Britain, or only eighteen if we assume that the Cabinet fail to authorise the four conditional 'Dreadnoughts.' It may, however, be contended that the rates of progress in building are unequal. Such an argument, however, necessitates also taking into consideration the resources of this country, and in order that too great a strain may not be thrown on the year 1910, it will be necessary to consider what will be the demands on this country in order to maintain the two-Power standard by the programme of 1910.

"It is generally acknowledged that the rate of building in Germany is such that by the end of 1912, Germany will have completed her 1910 programme, giving her seventeen 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles.' The United States will then have completed the two "Dreadnoughts" belonging to her 1909-1910 programme, giving her eight 'Dreadnoughts.' This gives a total for the two Powers of twenty-five large armoured ships, entailing (under the ten per cent. margin of the two-Power standard) the possession by this country of twenty-eight 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles.' This involves a programme for this year and next year combined of fourteen large armoured ships. This will throw an immense strain on our shipbuilding resources next year, and we would strongly urge that six battleships should be laid down within the present financial year.

"With the cruiser and destroyer programme the Navy League has no fault, to find, but it does urge that the proposals above outlined should be carried out."

GERMANS TAKE A CALM VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle wrote on March 14:—

The publication of the British Naval Estimates has so far evoked little comment in Germany. This is partly owing to the extremely condensed form in which the Estimates have reached this country, and partly, to the want of leading from official and semi-official newspapers. In these quarters there almost seems to be a conspiracy of silence.

There are nevertheless, indications of the spirit in which the British Estimates will be received here. All along the Germans have maintained that just as the increase of their fleet is purely a German matter, concerning German people exclusively and in accordance with the necessities of their empire, so the strengthening of the British naval forces is purely a British matter, only indirectly affecting the German oversea trade.

It is noted here that a newspaper has expressed the hope that the Estimates would act as a deterrent on Germany as a warning not to indulge in ambitious plans. To this it is replied that no matter what measures the British Government may take to maintain their naval supremacy, these cannot affect German plans nor in any way divert the German Admiralty from carrying out the programme of building laid down by Act of Parliament.

Here and there in the Press, and generally among political circles, a note of surprise is struck that in England it is believed that an increased building programme has been occasioned by German action. The "Hamburger Nachrichten," for example, ridicules this belief as an excuse for British Chauvinism which is never tired of holding up the bogey of the German peril. As a matter of fact, Germany has now every reason, says this journal to speak of the British peril when she sees these enormous armaments being steadily marshalled on the east coast of England, the plan for building a new naval base at Rosyth, and for laying down huge floating docks within twelve hours of the German coast.

But while it is evidently the purpose of the German Admiralty to adhere to their programme, there are signs that this will be an exceedingly difficult, if not an impossible, task. It is not the want of money—this will not be any difficulty—it is the difficulty of getting the necessary work from the dockyards. There have been already serious delays, for example in the launching of the "Ersatz Baden" at Kiel, and of the "Ersatz Wurtemberg" at Stettin, both of which have been mere than once delayed, and it is generally known that the facilities for the manufacturing of guns and armour plates are already overtaxed. Let it also be remembered that the strength in men of the German Navy has pretty well reached its limit. This is now about 48,000 men, against the British strength of nearly 130,000. Now already the naval authorities in this country find a difficulty, even with conscription, in keeping up the strength of the crews.

In conclusion, I would say that Germany views with apparent equanimity the new naval estimates, and professes to see nothing in them to cause her to reconsider her position.

THE GERMAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

There was a debate on March 17 in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag in Berlin on the Navy Estimates, in the course of which frequent reference was made to the British Estimates and to Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary for the Navy, affirmed that in 1912 Germany would have, not seventeen, but thirteen battleships of the "Dreadnought" type, and said that he did not know on the strength of what data other figures had been arrived at in England. He also denied that any proposal for disarmament had been made to Germany.

During the discussion, Deputies of the Centre and of the Radical group advocated a reduced rate of shipbuilding, while Conservatives and National Liberals upheld the policy of rapid construction.

The debate was continued yesterday. Admiral von Tirpitz, in the course of a long statement, repeated the assertion that in 1912 Germany would have not seventeen but thirteen "Dreadnoughts." He declared that any reduction in the Navy Estimates for this year was impossible.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" discusses the question of the rate of construction of German warships, and gives figures showing that in several cases the instalments allotted for the construction of particular vessels have been increased.

CANADA'S NAVAL POLICY.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" writes on March 14:—Public opinion is steadily showing that this country is in favour of an energetic naval policy. In a stirring address before the Toronto Empire Club, Judge Barrow of Perth County, urged that Canada should follow the lead of Australia and protect her own coasts. Judge Barrow said:—

"It is our earnest prayer that Canada may never bring trouble to the Empire, but when once a blow is struck, whoever originates the quarrel, and Great Britain, as the great nerve-centre, becomes involved the heart's action instantly throbs through the whole system of the Empire, and, while each part is liable to attack, each part must be prepared to resist attack. We have so long been accustomed to the glories of peace that we pursue our avocations day by day as if we were immune, and forgets that in any war in which great Britain fires a gun an enemy can attack us or any other of England's possessions, and that when such happens the Monroe doctrine cannot be invoked to save us from destruction, as some strangely seem to think. Shall Canada take sanctuary behind Great Britain's guns, or will she prove hereself possessed of that nerve, pluck, strength, and greatness on having which at all times she justly prides herself?"

The Judge strongly advocated the creation of a Canadian naval force, which would contribute so much to imperial strength. Canada's fleet in time of peace he said should be under her own political control. In time of war it would pass under the strategical command of the Admiralty. This could be Canada's aid to the empire, that empire which would long continue to be the strongest guarantee of peace if every one of its constituent democracies forthwith began to realise the wider obligations of true naval defence.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CENSURE.

GERMANY BUILDING STILL FASTER.

COLONIAL PLAN TO GIVE A DREADNOUGHT.

London, March 20.

Mr. Balfour gave notice in the House of Commons yesterday of a vote of censure on the Government's naval programme.

After the Prime Minister's reply on Thursday, it seemed to Mr. Balfour that there is very little more to be gained by pressing the Opposition case as to Dreadnoughts in Committee on the Navy Estimates. The Government must be taken as having made up their minds and intending to stick to their policy. In the circumstances, Mr. Balfour placed on the table last evening the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this House the declared policy of his Majesty's Government respecting the immediate provision of battleships of the newest type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the Empire.

Mr. Balfour will accordingly on Monday ask for a day for the discussion of the foregoing motion, and Mr. Asquith, in accordance with precedence, will no doubt grant it. The Navy debate will be resumed in Committee on Monday—that is on the details of the Estimates.

The Cabinet sat for two and a half hours to-day, this being the third meeting this week.

Speeches delivered throughout the country last night reflect the strong feeling which has been aroused in favour of the building of eight Dreadnoughts this year, Ministers had nothing fresh to say in opposition to this view. Telegrams which were received from men of all shades of opinion almost unanimously called for eight ships.

A meeting of protest against delay is being organised in the City to consentrate public opinion and others are proposed in several provincial cities.

Meantime, Count Reventlow, a great naval authority in Germany, proudly boast that German warship building is capable of still greater speeding up.

LEADERS' SPEECHES.

MINISTERS' DEFENCE OF THE FOUR-SHIP POLICY.

The naval crisis was the dominating topic of all the political speeches last night, which were exceptionally numerous. Both Front Benches were strongly represented.

Mr. Runciman, Minister of Education, at the Liberal League reception at the Hotel Windsor, S.W. It is folly to build for too many years ahead I regret that the first Dreadnought was ever built. It was a challenge to the world.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the Edinburgh Castle, Lamehouse, E.: I am certain that not alone on our side ot the House but on the other side too—if not upon the Government benches—there is many a man who would welcome with the deepest relief and satisfaction the announcement even at this late day that the Government recognise the mistake they have made, and that they will do all in their power to make up for the time they have lost, and that for the future there will be no hesitation and delay in restoring to us that unquestionable supremacy which they found when they came into office, and which they ought never to have lost. (Cheers).

Lord Cawdor, formerly Unionist First Lord of the Admiralty, at the Civil Engineer's dinner at Merchant Taylor's Hall: The question cannot be discussed in a party spirit. I would not stoop to deal with it in such a manner, as it should be discussed Imperially, but all are of the opinion that the country must be kept quite safe.

Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, at Liverpool: If war came and the Dreadnoughts fought, and we got the worst of it, there are other war vessels in the British Navy to be taken into account.

Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary of the Board of Education, at Liverpool: The country is almost on the verge of panic, stimulated by Tory exaggeration. I am thankful a Tory Government is not in power.

Mr. Lyttelton, at Kingston-on-Thames: The Government have twice been given the opportunity to recede from this false position and have twice refused, despite the fact that the way has been made easy. No course is open but a vote of censure.

Admiral Sir William R. Kennedy: The House of Commons are wrangling over one or two Dreadnoughts. The answer is, "Don't let us have any more wrangling. Tell the gentlemen over the water that we will build two for their one, and if there is any misunderstanding over it we are going to spend fifty million pounds a year if necessary." I wish to Heaven there was a naval officer in the House of Commons who would tell them the truth straight out.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at Bournemouth: There is no occasion for trepidation or panic. While not shrinking from the cost we must not waste money.

VIEWS OF THE COLONIES.

CANADA'S RELIANCE ON OUR PROWESS.

Sir Hugh Graham, the proprietor of the "Montreal Star," who is now in London for the Imperial Press Conference, discussed yesterday the attitude of Canada towards the Navy.

"You ask me what Canadians will think about the British Navy Estimates and the naval outlook. I will not venture to say what will be said by those who know, but it is safe to say that the vast majority will not go the length of entertaining an opinion not because they are indifferent but because their whole reliance on British prowess rests on the idea that the British Navy will be kept up to a strength and efficiency to meet any possible combination of enemies.

"It is not too much to say that the strength, or supposed strength, of the British Navy has more to do with sentiment in the perpetuation of British connection than any other factor. You must remember that other big navies in the two hemispheres have been looking up big. Canadians, I think, would say, 'Do not for one moment entertain the idea of retrenching the Navy down to a second place or to any place below that which would enable England to meet any possible alliance,' But this is just what I suppose all British is saying."

Ottawa, Thursday.

There is not much newspaper comment here on the need of increasing the Navy. The "Ottawa Evening Journal" remarks: "Dreadnoughts, more Dreadnoughts! Where will the end be? What will they all be worth when the first real airship rises triumphantly?"

Cape Town, Thursday, March 18.

The "Cape Times" dwells on the transcendent gravity of the Navy revelations in the House of Commons; and insists on the maintenance of at least a two-Power standard, a policy from which, it says, no Englishman will shrink, despite the terrible financial strain. The responsibility for the race of armamnest rests it says, with Germany.

Johannesburg, Friday, March 19.

South African opinion unanimously supports the Opposition policy with the Navy.

The "Rand Daily Mail" would like to see the Colonies contribute more than their present absurdly small sum towards the defence of the Empire, but believes that assistance from the Dominion will have to take the form of the gradual building up of Colonial navies.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS.

REICHSTAG STATEMENTS ANALYSED.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" discusses the question of the rate of construction of German warships, and gives figures showing that in several cases the instalments allotted for the construction of particular vessels have been increased.

The correspondent, after observing that no authentic version has been supplied to the Press of what Admiral Tirpitz said on Thursday, and that the Admiral was aware of Mr. McKenna's all-important statement in reply to Mr. Balfour, says the issue is plain.

"It is unquestionable that by or before the end of the year 1911 Germany will possess the 'Dreadnought?' Nassau, Westfallen, Rheinland, and Posen, and the three battleships which will take the place of the Oldenburg, the Siegfriend, and the Beowulf, and two Invicibles, the cruisers F and G. The question is how soon the three battleships and one cruiser of the programme for the financial year 1909 and the three battleships and one cruiser of the financial year 1910, will be completed. According to Mr. McKenna's reply to Mr. Balfour, which, as I repeat, has not been publishe l here, one of the four capital ships of the German 1909 programme has already been laid down, materials have been collected, and armaments are in course of construction for two others, and information is lacking concerning the fourth.

"Notwithstanding these statements, Admiral von Tirpitz appears to maintain that these four ships, the three battleships which will take the places of the Frithiof the Hildebrand and the Heimdal, and the large cruiser H. will not be ready until late in the year 1912. Upon similar assumptions Germany would not possess her 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th modern ships until late in 1913 or about two-and-a-half years after the nominal commencement in April, 1910, of the programme for that financial year.

VOTES TO ALL OVER 21.

MR. ASQUITH'S WAY OF KILLING A BILL.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government were in favour of the reform on a wide scale, but could not vote for the second reading. The Bill was read a second time by 157 to 123, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, which eventually disposes of it.

Befor eMr. Geoffrey Howard moved in the House yesterday afternoon the second reading of a Bill whose broad principle is to give the vote to every man and woman of full age. Mr. Massie had presented a counter-argument.

This was the huge petition of the anti Suffragists signed by 243,852 women of all classes who pray the House to reject any measure enfranchising woman. Cheers greeted the arrival of the great pile of books containing the signatures.

Mr. Howard had then his hearing, his father, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Archbishop of Canterbury being among those who listened from the Peers Gallery.

He was, he said, a supporter of female suffrage, but he maintained that the mere removal of sex disqualification would mean preferential treatment of certain women and would aggravate the evil of plural voting. They were told, he said, that women's suffrage would put the Government into the hands of women. But he could not imagine women banding themselves together to create a women's government. Women would vote according to their needs, fears, convictions, or class prejudices. He had raised the question, not with any hope of passing the Bill into law, but to give the House an opportunity to discuss the matter.

Sir Charles McLaren, in seconding, asked why women should be denied a privilege given them in the colonies. Referring to the anti-suffrage petition, he said that the days of petitions, had gone by, and therefore there was no petition in favour of the Bill. The House must take account of the agitation carried on by women, who had other admirable qualities beside that of fanaticism. (Laughter.)

Adult suffrage would add 3,000,000 male voters to the list, and at least as many women would be enfranchised. If the Bill went to Committee he would like to make the age limit twenty-five and would exclude all persons living in a position of dependence in a house.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col R J Marks, I M S, B
Major H J Walton, I M S, B
Major C H Bedford, I M S, B
Mr F P Rennie, B Cov
Mr E A Estcourt, B Cov
Mr J A Bridges, B
Mr O F Cuffe, B
Mr C V G Scott, B
Mr C F Sykes, B
Mr S F Norman, senior, B
Mr S F Norman, junior, B
Mr C T R Levell, B
Mr S G Roberts, M Cov
Rev H C B Stone, M
Lieut Col R J Baker, I M S, Bo
Rev J C Matthew, Bo
Brig Gen F G Atkinson, C B, Bangalore Cav Bde
Lieut Col H C Ryall, 2-4 G R
Lieut Col W H D Rich, S and T Corps
Major R E Cheyne, 8 Cav
Major C W Tribe, 88 Dogras
Major J A Bliss, 64 Pnjs
Major A H Bolton, 113 Inf
Major G M Evans, 13 Raj
Major C C Reuton, 96 Burma Inf
Major A G B Turner, 13 Lrs
Capt L H Branson, 1-10 Mah
Capt H A Morgan, 18 Inf
Capt J Whitehead, 1 Brah
Capt W Hesketh, 12 Cav
Capt J Simpson, 1-10 G R
Capt L H R Ames, 83 W L I
Capt C R Bradshaw, 9 G R
Capt D A D McVean, 45 Sikhs
Capt W H Pennington, 13 Cav
Capt R A Wynter, R A, 29th Mtn Bty
Lieut J Serrudle Pennett, 107 Prs
Lieut H S Mitchell, 82 Sikhs
Lieut H W Mills, 74 Punj
Lieut P Mortimer, S and T Corps
Lieut F S Woodhouse, 1-9 G R
Lieut J C Bassett, R A
Lieut F S Greenhouse, 9th Inf
Lieut H W Inglis, 1 Brah
Lieut A M Mills, 18 Lrs
Lieut A C Palmer, 94 Inf
Lieut A Biddell, 74 Punj
Lieut N N E Bray, 18 Lrs
Lieut A M Daniels, 3 S Horse
Lieut W A S De Gale, 5 Cav
Lieut O A Duke, 22 Cav
Lieut J R L Heyland, 1-9 G R
Lieut R P London, R A, 21 Mtn Bty
Lieut W G Palmer, 113 Inf
Lieut E S Vicary, 16 Cav
Lieut D M Patrickson, 86 C Inf
Lieut H B Stevenson, 2 Raj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A F Stevens, I M S, B, 2 mo
Lieut H H Batten, I A, B, 1 mo M C
Mr B K Finnimore, B, 4 mo 16 days
Mr C R C Fischer, M, 1 mo 17 days
Nursing Sister M G Gilmore Q A M N S I 6 mo, N D
Mr J G Davis, B, 6 1-2 mo
Lieut Col W B Bannerman, I M S, Bo, 3 mo
Mr F R Badar, Bo, 6 mo
Col A Beale, I A, to 13-3-1910
Capt E C Kensington, 130 Bel, to 31-10-09
Nursing Sister K Cawley, Q A M N S I, to 7-11-09

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Lieut H H Batten I A, B
Mr G E R Graham, B Cav
Capt H E J Batty, I M S
Major H H Dunlop, 20 Deccan H

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th March shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 222,556 maunds, and Rs. 31,233 in the earnings.

FORT COACH FACTORY
PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.
ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.
Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.
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NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several
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Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.
THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.
Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.
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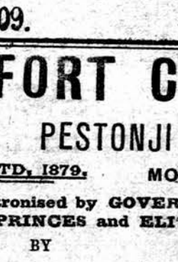
Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and careworn? It doesn't takemuch imagination tosee red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE MATCHLESS KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.
NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10. SILVER CASE, Rs.17-8.

THE WATCH OF THE CENTURY, ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED.
90,000 ALREADY SOLD IN INDIA
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORN

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 1, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 2, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85	1/16	
do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/8	1/4	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	61 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/4	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	50 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18		1
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 4 to-day.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 9/16		1/16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 9/16		1/16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4		—1
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 7/8		—1

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 310,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Mails:—
The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on yesterday afternoon.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£41,700,000	Inc.	£ 800,000
Public Deposits	...£19,200,000	Dec.	£300,000
Other Deposits	...£44,200,000	Inc.	£1,700,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Inc.	£200,000
Other Securities	...£25,800,000	Inc.	£500,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,900,000	Inc.	£100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand	steady.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales		8,000
*old on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000
Imports	...	5,000
Mid-Americans	...	4·99—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...	7 7/8+1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·93	4·98	4·99	5·02	4·98
—01	—01	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
4·98	4·94	4·93	4·92	
+01	+01	+01		

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	12,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	14,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000	"
Do to Continent... ...	28,000	"

Spot Cotton—9·95+10

Futures—Month of May 9·57+10 } Declined early
Do. do. July 9·50+11 } owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·55+11
Do. do. July ... 9·52-02 (?) 9·52
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F. 41 7-8—May-June—London—Done.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—Nominal—Firm.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—No Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—41 1-4—April-May—Done—Firm.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 44 3-9 April-May—Dunkirk—Done.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—41 1-8—April-May—Antwerp—Done

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Inda 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 2 1-2d.—Value.

Arrivals:—
"India."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [2ND APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes gold Bullions.....	6,60,480	London ...	National Bank Cox & Co
1 case Sovs	37,500	do	Cox & Co
1 box gold Bullion	76,800	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box gold Bullion	76,803	do	Indian Specie Bank
2 Boxes Sovs.....	1,92,750	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rs.....	511	Dwarka ...	Mac Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	1,000	Porebunder	Mac Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs ...	2,000	C Mandvie.	Mac Mackenzie & Co
5 cases Rs.....	9,000	Jeddah.....	B P S N Co
9 Packages Sovs..	1,02,330		
Gold coins...	23,278	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees	7,350		
2 Bundles Sovs...	5,130	Basrah.....	Sundry Importers
Rupees	3,850		

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail from 1st January to 31st March 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	5,068	6,302,250.
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	4,622	5,716,948

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market has been steady to-day at 1 3 29-32 T. T. and one or two Banks would give 1 3 15-16 for demand bills for the mail but there has been very little business done. One Bank was offering to buy drafts at 1 4 1-32 3 months' mail but got very little. Other Banks would not buy under 1 4 1-16 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-2

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 93 3-16 ready and 93 1-4 for the account. There has been very little doing but in the afternoon there were some small sellers and quotations close 1-16 down since morning. Calcutta market is advised steady at 93 1-4 for ready and delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·2
1st Settlement	"	93·3

Bullion—
On Thursday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 up at 23 1-4 for cash and 23 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 50 1-2. Locally the market has been steadier, the ready rate opening at 59 5-8 ex-duty and closed at 59 13-16. Forward rates also close firmer. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...	59	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	14	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	11,52,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	24,43,000
Sundries	53,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,92,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	.....	48,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	87,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	12,83,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	14,12,000	.....
Bullion	.....	24,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	3,35,000
Sundries	14,000	.....
Cash	.....	31,97,000

Council Bills :—
At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 34·60 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d., and 25·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d., tenderers receiving 17 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered remains at 60 lakhs. Extra allotments are advised this morning of 3·10 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The mail of the 19th March brings £20,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,00,000
Bombay	"	20,10,000
Madras	"	9,60,000
Total...	Rs.	35,70,000

The mail of the 26th March brings £100,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and £80,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,40,000
Bombay	"	15,20,000
Madras	"	5,80,000
Total ...	Rs.	34,20,000

The mail of the 2nd April brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,80,000
Bombay	"	18,30,000
Madras	"	13,60,000
Total...	Rs.	37,70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct. 1908	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	2,595	297,469	153,574
Central India	2,859	99,131	41,059
Barsee and Nugger ...	3,885	82,466	87,993
Berars	4,482	318,812	283,923
Central Provinces ...	2,341	141,594	223,377
Total Oomras...	16,182	931,432	809,926
Dholleras	7,340	100,833	64,628
Broach... ...	19,258	99,291	97,195
Coompta and Dharwar	5,592	42,282	49,512
Westerns	427	5,974	3,735
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	3,044	259,807	304,707
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,073	31,462	20,806
Sind	1,848	18,643	36,087
Persian	163	903	889
American	301	8,111	31,158
Egyptian	237	3,272	3,546
Other Sorts	...	404	382
Totals...	56,695	1,506,431	1,421,480

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	56,695	37,192	+19,503
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 1st April ...	1,506,431	1,421,480	+84,951
Shipments for the week Europe ...	10,950	29,848	—28,889
China	2,632	10,974	— 8,212
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	13,621	50,722	—37,101
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 1st April ...			
Europe	401,631	374,974	+26,657
China	26,965	12,553	+14,412
Japan	358,685	223,106	+135,579
Coast Ports ...	12,951	19,980	— 7,029
Total ...	800,232	630,613	+169,619
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	23,228	2,262	+19,934
China			
Japan	61,005	647	+60,358
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 20th Mar, 1909.—9,129 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908.—5,350 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1908 to 1st April, 1909	1,506,431
	1,906,431
Shipments from 1st October, 1908 to 1st April, 1909	800,332
	1,106,199
Afloat	83,231
	1,022,968
*Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	535,379
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 2nd April 09...	4,87,589

* Adjusted for six months from 1st Oct. 1908 to 31st March 1909.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The general tone of the Home markets has been steadier during the past week and prices show an advance all round. The innate buoyancy of the market, to which we referred last week, has again been demonstrated : though a trace of the New Crop influence may be found in the advance, private cables reporting a continuance of the draught in Texas. There are signs of improvement in the Manchester market, and the short time movement has proved a failure owing to lack of combination. At the close the American markets show a tendency towards a further rise.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	4·95	4·99	+04
Futures, Apl.-May ...	4·88	4·93	+05
Do. June-July ...	4·92	4·99	+07
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	9·70	9·95	+25
Futures, May ...	9·35	9·57	+22
Do. July ...	9·22	9·50	+28
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	9 5/16	9 7/16	+1/8
Futures, May ...	9·25	9·55	+30
Do. July ...	9·34	9·62	+28

The local market has been firmer in sympathy with the advance at Home, and prices are Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 higher all round. Throughout the week there has been a fair enquiry in the bazaar for Khangaum-Akola and Khandeish for May delivery and exporters have also been in the market, but business has been only on a moderate scale owing to scarcity of sellers. There has also been some covering of previous sales of fine M. G. Bengal, May, and rates are now firm with few sellers.

LATER.

To-day the market has been strong, and for May delivery fine M. G. Khandeish was done this morning at Rs. 214, fine M. G. Broach at Rs. 246 and fine M. G. Bengal at Rs. 217. Since then prices have further advanced, and the market is excited and nervous with practically no sellers. We give below the closing quotations.

A large business has been done this afternoon in ready cotton at enhanced rates. Both exporters and Mills have been free buyers and sales are reported to have reached 12,000 bales or more.

Ready cotton has considerably improved in value during the week, and full prices have been paid by Japan shippers for special lots of high-class Oomras. There has also been a good demand by exporters for Berar styles and Khandeish, and nice lots of fine Broach have attracted attention. Mills have been buying quietly of most descriptions including stapled sorts, and Southern varieties. Holders are very firm, and in many cases are out of the market.

Receipts to date, from 1st October, are nearly 100,000 bales in excess of last year, but it is doubtful if this figure will be maintained till the close of the season. Shipments have been heavy, and still continue so, and stocks again show a falling off this week. The actual stock of cotton unsold is comparatively small.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	243/9	May.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingunghat ...	230	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	227	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	223/4	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	221	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	221	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	216	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	210	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	216	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	220	"
Good Westerns	224	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	237	"
Good M. G. Coompta ...	244	"
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach ...	243	Mar. 1910
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	187/8	Jan 1910

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 5,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·99	5·01	5·04	5·07
+03		+05	

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec Jan.
6·03	5·01	4·99	4·98	4·97
		+05		

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and unchanged. During the week Antwerp ready has been done at 12s 6d. The Anchor and Ellerman Lines booked a large line for April for Marseilles, Liverpool at 10s. light seeds and 10s. 6d. seeds and cotton. For Hull, April, has been done at 10s. and 10s. 6d. The Hansa Line booked about 2,000 tons, May, at 12s. 6d. The Rubattino Co. booked a fairly large line for July at 12s. 9d. seeds, 13s. 3d. wheat and 13s. 9d. cotton, and are now asking 13s. 6d. for the same month. Ready rates are unchanged.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S. S. "Netherlee" ready chartered by speculators, Bombay to London, Liverpool, Hull, Antwerp and Hamburg, 3 ports at 13s 3d, option Dunkirk or Havre at 13s. 9d.

S S "Clan MacMillan," 25th April, 10th May by speculators Bombay to 2 p p at 13s. option, Bombay and Karachi to 1 p p at 13s.

S S "Torrington" Bombay to 2 p p ex Hamburg 15s D W basis.

S S "Glenelly" Bombay to 2 p p ex Hamburg, April-May, loading at 15s. 6d. D W basis.

The market closes steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market ruled quiet but steady during the early part of the week, but the last day or two a better demand has sprung up, and at the close we quote as under in a firm market :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 8 6 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 8 1 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
In this market also there has been an improvement in the demand lately and prices close steady at the following quotations :—

Ready Brown Kutni Rs. 6 8 0 to Rs. 6 10 6 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat " 7 6 0 " Rs. 7 7 0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi 7 8 3 " R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There has been very little doing in this market during the week and rates are unchanged as under. Stocks are small.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ... ... Rs. 43 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... " 53 0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ... ... " 50 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 37 0 0

Castorseed :—
The market has been quiet throughout the week with little doing and we quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 5 13 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
This market has ruled quiet but steady and we quote at the close :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—
There has been little doing in this market and prices are easier. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 22 8 0

Groundnuts—
The market has been steady during the week with a moderate business. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0

WHEAT—
The market has been firm throughout the week with a fair business passing and prices have improved 3 Annas per cwt. and have still an upward tendency. We quote at the close :—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...Rs. 6 1 6 R. T.
White Pussi, Apl.-May, 85 p. c. " 6 4 6 "
Soft Red ... ... " 42 0 0 "

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	91,868 bowls.
Linseed	75,742 "
Rapeseed	45,689 "
Gingellyseed	4,089 "
Poppyseed...	2,678 "
Groundnuts	6,247 "
Castorseed...	37,231 "
Rice	121,945 "
Myrabollams	38,984 "
Cottonseed	58,841 "
Mowraseed...	178 "
Gram	35,436 "
Jowar	6,883 "
Maize	96 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet, and we have no special change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is still dull, but there is a slight improvement on the past few weeks.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues dull. Home prices show a somewhat weaker tendency. In the bazaar, prices are steady but the demand from up-country is extremely poor, and prospects are gloomy.

DHOOTIES :—The market is steady and unchanged. There is a good enquiry, but at poor prices, and there is little business doing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market has stopped in its downward movement and latest advices are £1 to £2 higher. This has come as a great relief here and Rupee prices are firm. The demand has also somewhat increased owing to the firmness at Home.

COAL.

The market closes steady. Large importations of Bengal, English and Australian quantities are taken up by the consumers as they come :—

	Rs.
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	16 4
Davison's West Hartley	14
Dalton Welsh Hartley	13 4
Watson's Hartley	13 4
Dash urghur (Bengal)	13
Seebpore (Bengal)	11
Heliger's Standard	12 1/2
Dundee (African)	15
Jardines' Navigation	12 1/2
Bird's Desharghur	13

PETROLEUM.

We give below the [illegible] ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned [illegible] :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per [illegible]	1	9	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	2	3	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	1	14	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	2	3	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	1	10	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	2	4	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	2	0	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	2	10	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	2	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and there is improvement in prices during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,462½ ; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 74 and Indian Specie Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 55½. In Press Companies transactions are limited and the rates are unchanged. New Berar's are at Rs. 480 ; Indian Cotton Rs. 125; New Mofussil's Rs. 675; and Munmar Rs. 262½. Bombay Cotton press have changed hands at Rs. 115. In Miscellenous companies Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 131; Maroks at Rs. 130; Delhi Flour's at Rs. 130; Kemp's at Rs. 215; Treacher's at Rs. 633; Bombay Burmah's at Rs. 1315. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 151 and ordinary shares have jumped from Rs. 105 to Rs. 114. Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 865 X. D. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ld., ordinary shares were put through in the earlier part of the week at Rs. 337 1-2 and Rs. 340 ; but later on they have advanced to Rs. 355 ; a lot of preference shares of the same company was put through at Rs. 267 1-2. Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy. shares have gradually improved to Rs. 542 1-2. Shivrajpur Syndicate have changed hands at Rs. 14 3-4. Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 6. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad Advance are quiet at Rs. 390. Centuries are steady at Rs. 265 ; Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,570, Colaba Land and Mill Coy., shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,085 X. D. Crescent are quiet at Rs. 105 ; Currimbhai's are at Rs. 1,105, David's have improved to Rs. 448 3-4, Emperor Edward are in demand at Rs. 660, Fazulbhai are quiet at Rs. 242 1-2, Finley Mills at Rs. 237 1-2, Imperial's have changed hands at Rs. 117 1-2, Kohinoor's have advanced to Rs. 770. Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,500, Morarji Gokaldas Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 2,865; Manekji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 3,190 for May delivery, at which rate they have closed, this rise being the cause of some bulls having bought a number of shares. New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 205, New City of Bombay at Rs. 749, Sassoon S. and W. Company's shares have improved to Rs. 950, Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,225, Swadesi have ruled at and about Rs. 1,280. In Railway Companies Amritsar Patti's have changed hands at Rs. 121 1-2 X. D. Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 110 X. D. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 422 1-2 X. D. and Tapti Valley at Rs. 422 1-2 X. D. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds re-payable	(1968)...97-4-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust "	(1968)...93-0-0
4 per cent. " Municipal "	(1947)...97-4-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1919)...107-0-0
6 per cent. " " "	(1925)...111-0-0
6 per cent " " "	(1938)...111-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1939)...112-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1953)...114-0-0

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 1.

The market has remained very quiet, and it has been difficult for liners to make progress. No charters are reported. Rise in wheat price has rendered buying of new crop extremely difficult, natives being unwilling sellers. Exporters apparently prefer to proceed cautiously and watch developments.

CARPETS, are the most paradoxical of territorially named commodities. Kidderminster carpets are made at Dewsbury, but though Kidderminster carpets do not come from Kidderminster, Axminster and Wilton carpets do, and also from Glasgow and several other places, but never from their "face origin." Brussels carpets come from Halifax, and Scotch carpets are made in England.

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

"For years I suffered cruelly from rheumatic gout," says Mrs. E. Phillips, of 7, New Riverside, Springfield, Wellington, Somerset, England, who has been a nurse for eight years. "The pains in my legs were so awful that I couldn't stand. I was as helpless as a baby. At first I could only get from room to room by holding on to ledges, and at last my husband had to carry me about the house ; I couldn't walk at all.

"My hands and knees were quite deformed with the rheumatism, which set my whole body in pain, from head to foot. I went away for a change, but I grew worse instead of better, and at length I had to go into hospital. Before long, however, I was discharged as incurable, and the doctor said I could not live more than three months.

"Although that was nearly five years ago, I am in far better health to-day than I was then. Indeed, I never suffer anything like I used to from the rheumatic gout, for I have been using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they have made me well. They have taken away all the rheumatic pains, and instead of being helpless with rheumatism I am now able to get about quite well. I at once found good on beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ; and as I went on with the medicine I gradually lost the rheumatism and gained strength. But I had to keep on with the Pills some time ; it wanted patience. I am now so well, however, that I am able to do my own housework and washing without help. I don't believe there is any medicine so good as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, by from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 30, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	74
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,470
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma ...	100	...	6 "	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld....	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,500
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	750
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	110
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	30
Fort...	475	475	...	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	8	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	135
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	...	2324
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	188	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	10		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld ...	100	20	1 c-o	134
Back Bay Bath... ...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	...	...	300	4374
Bombay Electric ...	P. 210	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. 210	210	Nill.	114
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	985xd
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250 P. 250	250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	355 2674
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	342
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining... ...	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	542½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 B. 25	10	p.c. 25 Nil.	15 14 3-4
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	xom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	O. 75 A. 15 D. 30 P. 150	60 40	... 2dis	11½ dis. 62 64
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 324
Treacher and Co....	500	530	yr. 40	635

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	330
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Is it quite so certain that a war with Servia would be a walk over for Austria? Is it quite so certain that the Slavs of Bohemia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia would look on and see their fellow Slavs crushed? What of the endless fights between Slav and German in Prague, in the Bohemian Parliament, in the Reichsrath at Vienna? What about the smouldering animosity between Magyar and German, and the open animosity between Magyar and Croat? And those dark clouds now lying thick along the horizon, what of them? Will Italy sit with folded arms while Montenegro, the land of her Queen, is overrun by Austrians and a tighter Austrian grip is laid on that Adriatic littoral opposite the heel of King Victor Emmanuel's land? And what of Russia? Could she look on with indifference and see an extinguisher put on her prestige in the Balkans? Granted that Servia has everything to lose and nothing to gain by war, is Austria in much better case? Does it require a Cassandra to see in the war clouds that hover over the Balkans the giant form of an empire on its way to ruin?

THE CANADIAN LIMPET.

For some years past the restless endeavours of the United States merchants to bring about Free Trade with Canada have made our own merchants and Imperialists anxious. The Free Traders in our midst would, of course, view such a momentous change with complacency. An agreement between the Overseas State and its great neighbour would be the death blow to the preference our goods now enjoy in Canadian ports, but that would please them exceedingly. Another victory for the sacred principles of Cobden! Ordinary men, however, who do not walk with their heads in the clouds of intangible theories, view with alarm any signs of a commercial rapprochement between Canada and the States. Their anxiety has just been increased. It was allayed two years ago when Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "Reciprocity with the United States is a thing of the past; we will have no more pilgrimages to Washington." Last November came the declaration of Mr. Hill, the American railway magnate, for reciprocity first and Free Trade afterwards. His arguments were backed up by a Canadian paper, believed to be interested in the Crow's Nest Coal Company, which carries on a great trade on both sides of the boundary. It was rumoured then that Mr. Hill had obtained control of this company, and now the fact is said to be established by the proceedings at the annual meeting of the company. There is a prospect then of his using his power to get coal admitted free from Canada into the States over his lines. Here then is the Free trade lever. Here is the first insertion of the chisel which may wrench the Canadian limpet off the rock for which it has shown such a preference. All might yet be well if our Radical rulers would reciprocate Canada's spirit, and give her preference for preference. But they won't.

WHAT IS BRANDY.

As Messrs. Martell and Hennessy—names, by the way, which it seems somehow strange to find embodied in the persons of witnesses before a Royal Commission have—pointed out Cognac brandy is strictly a spirit distilled from a particular kind of grape grown in a particular district of France, the limits of which are shortly to be fixed by an administrative decree of the French Government. But there are other kinds of brandy, and even the Cognac grape can be grown in other parts of the world. Very good "Cognac" for instance, is made in California. Brandy is, strictly, any spirit distilled from wine. The word means burned (that is, distilled) wine. We borrowed it from the Dutch (brandewijn) a long time ago, and its first form was, "brandwine," or "brandewine" which developed into "brandy wine" and was finally curtailed into "brandy." There are other types of brandy esteemed in France as highly as Cognac. Armagnac, for example, is the brandy of the South of France, produced in the district of that name, in the Department of Gers, some 150 miles south of Cognac, not very far from the Pyrenees. There is even such a thing as cider-brandy (eau de vie de cidre), which might as well be made in Devonshire or Hereford, but we believe it is not very agreeable, at all events to the English palate.

A WELSH VINEYARD.

Cider brandy is not the only genuine brandy that might as well be grown and made in England. The late Lord Bute successfully established a vineyard on the Cardiff Castle estate. The first vines were planted in 1875. Two years later they bore a crop which produced forty gallons of wine. The wine from the grapes grown in 1881 was of excellent quality resembling a high-class still champagne, as might be expected from the fact that the vines are of the "Gamay Noir" variety, which is grown in the neighbourhood of Paris and generally in the less warm parts of France. The venture has been a commercial success ever since. The Cardiff vineyard pays well if there is a good crop once in five years, and so far this condition has been fulfilled. In 1893, from fourteen acres in full bearing, the vineyard produced forty hogsheads of wine. It was stated at the time that this was about 70 per cent. of a good crop in the Rhineland. The crop made £3,000, and a few years afterwards, when the wine was fully matured, some of it fetched 115s. a dozen. Lord Bute was so well satisfied with his experiment in outdoor viticulture, that he planted another vineyard at Swanbridge, about seven miles from Cardiff, and this has also been a success.

AN AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

After the "blizzard" and such things, amid which the inauguration of the President of the United States took place, it is natural that there should be an agitation for the passing of an Act of Congress to remove the inauguration of future Presidents to some time in April. But nothing less than a Constitutional amendment could accomplish the change. The Constitution, it is true, does not declare that March 4 shall be Inauguration Day. The difficulty arises from its prescribing that the Presidential term shall be four years. If Congress decided that the President who enters the White House in 1913 should enter on the office on April 4, the United States would be without a President from March 4 to April 4 in that year, for Mr. Taft would have completed his four years' term on March 4 and the Amendment of the Constitution would be required to extend it. Nor could it be arranged that the President should actually begin his duties in March while the formal ceremonies were postponed until April, for an essential feature of the inauguration is the swearing-in, and the Constitution requires the President to take the oath "before he enters on the execution of his office." This is one of the smaller drawbacks of a written Constitution.

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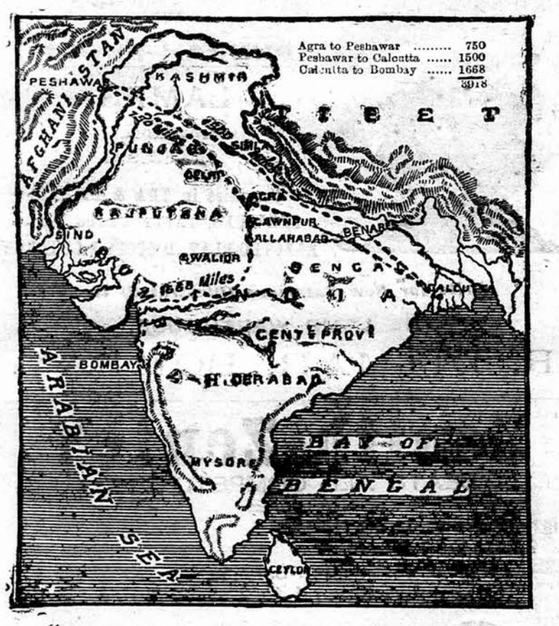

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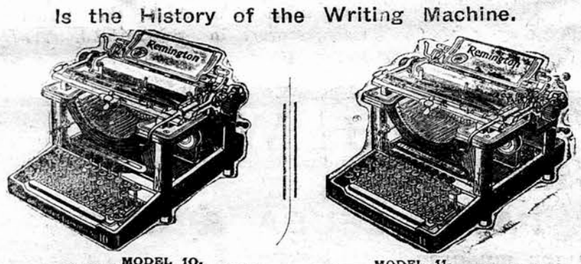

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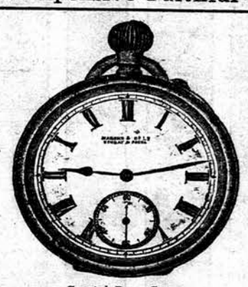

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A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

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DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

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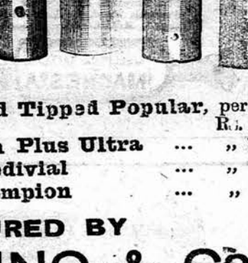

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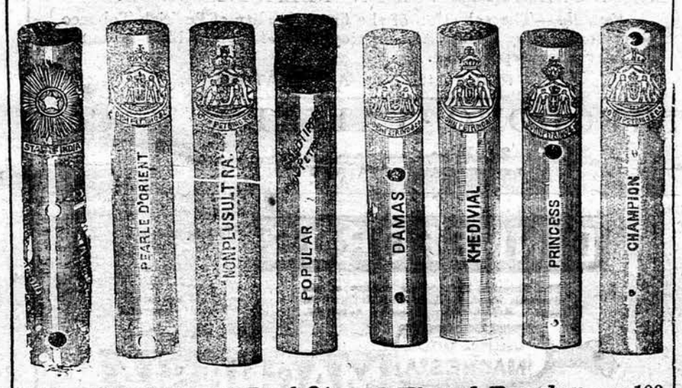

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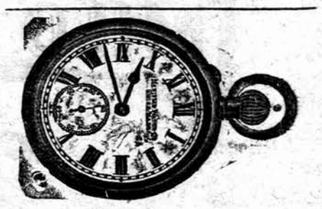

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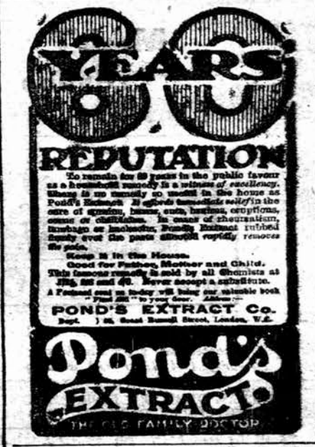

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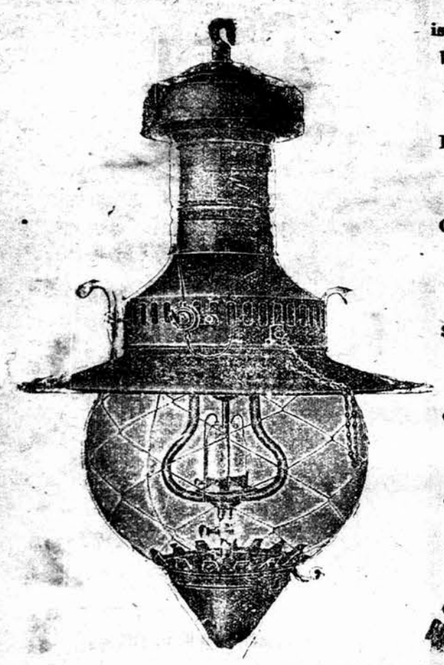

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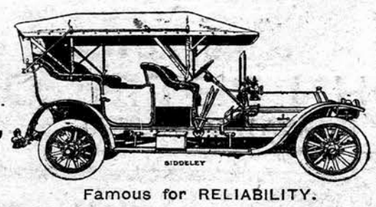

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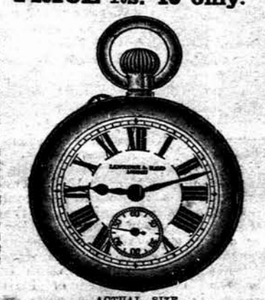

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